ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 52,741—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th Dec.
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jan.
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feb.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	14th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	21st ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	28th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	7th March
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	14th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	21st ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	28th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	4th April
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	11th ,,
M.L. BRITANNIA	6525	F. H. Seymour	18th ,,
* MASSILIA	5011	G. W. Cookman	25th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	T. Leigh	9th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 560.	Rs. 367-8.	Rs. 155.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4351	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 155

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 539-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,732	Remes	12th Feb. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	12th Mar. 1903.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	9th Apr. 1904
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain X......, to sail on or about the 7th January 1903.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—32, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN—92, Adderley Street, S.A.
DURBAN S.A.—Gardiner Street.
JOHANNESBURG—7, Tyne Buildings, Market Street, S. A.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at Interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purposes registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
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MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
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Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 19th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd January.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 22nd December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 21st December.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Fir[illegible] Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London ; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and ticket supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates ; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
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THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?
WHY COUGH ?

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief, Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause. An enormous sale all over the world during the past 80 years proves their great value.

GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.
GIVE INSTANT RELIEF.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table l'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

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CIGAR MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

LARGEST HOUSE FOR
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INDIAN CIGARS,
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HAVANA CONTINENTAL CIGARS,
BEST EGYPTIAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN CIGARETTES,
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Please send for our PRICE LIST.
15, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

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MERCER,
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OLD POLICE COURT.

THE LARGEST and CHEAPEST HOUSE dealing in CHINESE, JAPANESE, and CONTINENTAL SILKS of all Varieties and Colours.

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(or)
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CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy, Arsenals, and Railway Bureau ; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works ; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

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SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Ichimura, Kanada, Kishima, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura, Otsuji, Sasahara, Tsubakuro, Yoshinotani, Yoshio, Yunokibo, and other Coals.

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Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the

ORIENTAL

which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.

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LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

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ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices,
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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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ELECTRO-PLATEDWARE.
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Asparagus Dishes.
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Beer Jugs.
Biscuit Boxes.
Biscuit, Butter, and Cheese Stands.
Bread, Butter, and Cake Stands.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Forks.
Breakfast Cruets.
Breakfast Services.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
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Calendars.
Call Bells.
Candelabras.
Candlesticks.
Carvers in Cases.
Centre Pieces.
Challenge Cups.
Champagne Bottle Openers.
Champagne Coolers.
Champagne Jugs.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Scoops.
Children Mugs.
Christening Presents.
Chutney Spoons.
Cigar Cases.
Cigarette Cases.
Claret Jugs.
Cream and Sugar.
Cruet Frames.
Crumb Scoops.
Cups.
Cups and Champagne and Peg Measures.
Dessert Knives and Forks.
Egg Frames.
Entree Dishes.
Fish Knives and Forks.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Stands.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Game and Spirit Cabinet.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Jugs.
Ice Pitchers.
Inkstands.
Jam Spoons.
Jam Stands.
Jardinieres.
Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
Liqueur Frames.
Marrow Spoons.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Dishes.
Paper Weights.
Peg Measures.
Pickle Frames.
Powder Boxes.
Prize Cups.
Salad Bowls and Servers.
Salt Cellars.
Sardine Boxes.
Sauce Boats.
Sherry Cobler Shakers.
Side Dishes.
Smokers Requisites.
Soup Tureens.
Spirit Frames.
Spirit Labels.
Spoons and Forks.
Sugar Basins and Cream Jugs.
Table Cutlery.
Tantalus.
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Tea Spoons.
Toast Racks.
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MORENAS & CO.,
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THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

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INDIAN CIGARS
IN ASIA
ARE
BOUQUETS
AND
LIGHT OF ASIA
CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

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MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS & DINNERS
TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE.
served till 8-45 P.M.

SPECIAL LADIES ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, THE LATEST AMERICAN DRINKS

THE BAND OF THE XXIII BOMBAY RIFLES PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING from 7 to 9 o'clock.

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FOR THE GREAT
DELHI DURBAR.

GLARE GLASSES.

Picked Lenses, without flaws, Air Bubbles or Water Marks Steel, Rs. 6 ; Nickel, Rs. 10 ; Gold, Rs. 75.

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Goerz Trieder Prismatic Binoculars are the lightest and most portable Prismatic Glasses made, and are perfection. In Optical and Mechainal Arrangement and Power they surpass all others.

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No. 20, magnifying 6 times	122	8
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No. 40 do. 12 ,,	160	0
"Flammarion" Binoculars are glasses of very high power and definition for their size. These [illegible] have been approved and are now used in 18 Cavalry and Infantry Regiments in India	32	0
Aitchison's Patent Pocket Binoculars are powerful glasses and are made entirely of Aluminium. In weight not heavier than an ordinary watch, closes up to a thickness of one inch	45	0

MONOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder Monoculars are light and easy to carry, and are, therefore, intended for tourists and for general out-door use. The optical qualities of the Goerz Binoculars apply also to these single instruments.

	Rs.	a.
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No. 40 do 12 ,,	64	0

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Our New Army Telescopes produce a clearness of vision and a complete definition to the exact edge of the Object Lens. They are wonderful value in power.

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Brass mounts and cap, leather body, 3 in. shade, closed 8 in., 3 draw, extended 23 in., including case	20	0
Ditto. do. Oxidized mounts	22	8
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Powerful Achromatic Lens, oxidized mounts, closed 11 in., 2 draw exdended 24 3-4 in., including case	60	0
Ditto. do. closed 30 in., 25 lines Objective Lens	85	0

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MILITARY MODEL UNPARALLELED WRIST WATCH. THE PERFECTION OF A WRIST WATCH.

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Crystal face, Real Nickel Silver, with Leather Wristlet	32	0
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Crystal face Gold case	160	0

The "Service" Wrist Watch is a lever watch, highly recommended.

	Rs.	a.
Real Nickel Silver Case, with Wrist Strop	25	0
Real Silver Case, with Wrist Stoop	32	0

POCKET WATCHES.

The "Original" Campaign Watch is a reliable watch at a moderate price. A better made and finished watch is not obtainable for less money.

Real Nickel Silver, Crystal face case	Rs.	35
Real Silver Do. do.	,,	50
Do. Hunting case	,,	55
Do. Half-hunting case	,,	60

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Cased in handsome leather travelling cases. We have on hand a very fine collection of these useful and portable Time-keepers, all of which are of a quality to last a life-time.

Timepieces, Striking Clocks, Alarums, Repeaters, and Calendars. From .... Rs. 35

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In real Nickel Silver Drums, neatly cased in handsome solid leather travelling cases, strong lever movements, bold figures on dial. An excellent Camp Clock.

4 in. Dial Time-pieces	Rs.	55
4 ,, Striking Clock	,,	65
6 ,, Time-piece	,,	75
6 ,, Striking Clock	,,	90
Cheaper Drums from	,,	25

MISCELLANEOUS.		Rs.	as.
Ladies' fitted Dressing Bags	From	57	0
Gentlemen's Do.	,,	140	0
Silver and Gold Sets of Shirt-Studs and Links from Rs. 5 and	,,	35	0
Silver-mounted Leather Cigar Cases	,,	18	0
Gold and jewelled Tie Clips	,,	8	0
Silver-cased Gold-mounted Amber Cigarette Tubes	,,	12	0
Silver Sovereign Purses	,,	8	8
Do. with Watch combined	,,	22	0
Gents' Silver Card Cases	,,	10	0
Ladies' Do. do.	,,	18	0
Silver Match Boxes	,,	3	0
Silver Key Chains	,,	12	0
Silver Cigar Cutters	,,	5	0
Silver Cigarette Cases	,,	18	0
Silver Manicure Sets	,,	21	0
Silver Flat Cedar Pencil Cases	,,	2	0
Gold Do. do	,,	36	0
Gun Metal Cigar and Cigarette Cases.	,,	11	0
Gun Metal Card cases	,,	12	0
Gun Metal Pencils	,,	2	8
Solid Silver Pocket Pistols or Spirit Flasks	,,	50	0
Nickel Silver Leather-mounted Spirit Flasks	,,	20	0
Nickel Silver Electroplated Sandwich Boxes	,,	40	0
Real Silver Chatelaine Bags	,,	90	0

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WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1856).

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(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS 1902.
MONGINI BROTHERS.
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...	...	1	0	per lb.
Do. do. Chocolate Iced	...	...	1	4	,,
Do. do. Almond Iced	...	...	1	8	,,

Fondants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolate Almonds, Nougat, Pralines, &c., &c., &c., fresh, made on the premises.

Marrons, Glaces, Crystallised Fruit, Smyrna Figs, &c., &c.

FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS IN A LARGE VARIETY.

ICES THREE KINDS DAILY.

All orders receive the prompt personal attention of the MANAGING PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND CATERERS,
25, 27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY ; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.
GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL ; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS, (French, Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose) ; and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkraute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.

SARDINES. { Royans Victoria.
,, a la Tomate.
Plain in finest Lucca oil.

BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilles, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF DUNDEE."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 12th December, 1902.

NOTICE.

RECEPTION GOVERNMENT HOUSE 13TH INSTANT.

THE usual Police arrangements for PARKING and ADMITTING CARRIAGES will be made. Entrance by the Upper Gate only. An extra servant or attendant should be brought to call up CARRIAGES if wanted early. The Police have orders not to allow CARRIAGES to stand in front of the platform at Government House while the Reception is taking place.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WITH reference to this Office Notice, dated 29th October, 1902, intending 1st and 2nd Class Passengers are requested to BOOK their SEATS for DELHI by application to this Office, on or before the 16th instant, as they will thereby save themselves much inconvenience and afford considerable assistance to the Company.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 10th Dec., 1902.

ST. PETER'S GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, MAZAGON.

THE ALL SAINTS' SISTERS propose to CLOSE THE BOARDING SCHOOL at CHRISTMAS and RE-OPEN it at Khandala on or about January 15th. Applications should be made to

THE MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Peter's Girls' School.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI SAKINABOO, widow of DAWOODBHOY GULAM HOOSEIN, of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Clients All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate to the Eastern side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1615, New No. 8740, Old Survey No. 1084, New Survey No. 4485, and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Taxes under C Ward, No. 7189, Street No. 165, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the house of Shabhanbhai, on or towards the South by the property of Kazi Haji Meya Thungay, on or towards the East by a Sweeper's Passage, and on or towards the West by Chimna Butcher Street aforesaid and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned, at their office at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of December, 1902.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

THE Executors and Trustees of the Estate of the late Mrs. ROSA MARIA VAZ MARTYN are prepared to receive Proposals and Tenders for the purchase of the following properties—

1. A piece of Government Land, containing 569 square yards, with the Building standing thereon, Ward Nos. 6807 and 6808, Street Nos. 11, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, and 13, situate at Church Street and D'Lima Street, Mazagon.

2. A piece of land of the same tenure, containing 269 square yards, with Building standing thereon, Ward No. 6851, Street Nos. 8, 10, 12, situate at Nooland Street, Mazagon.

3. A piece of land of the same tenure, containing 90 8-9 square yards, with Building standing thereon, Ward No. 6850, Street No. 6, situate at Nooland Street, Mazagon.

The Tenders or Proposals in Writing will be received at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, superscribed "Re Estate of the late Mrs. Rosa Maria Vaz Martyn," up to the 20th December, 1902, and will be opened on the 22nd instant and considered.

Dated this 6th day of December, 1902.

SMETHAM, BYRNE, & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executors.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay are prepared to RECEIVE APPLICATIONS for the APPOINTMENT of EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality under section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888.

2. The Municipal Act provides that the Executive Engineer shall devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office.

3. He should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its Branches, Drainage, Water Works, Road-making, Architecture, etc., etc., and possess ability to administer the various departments employed on the Engineering works of a large City. Other qualifications being equal, preference will be given to Engineers possessing knowledge of Sanitary Engineering.

4. The appointment, which is subject to confirmation by the Local Government, will be for a renewable term of five years. The incumbent is liable to removal during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of, or incapacity for, his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting of the Corporation.

5. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is at present fixed by law at Rs. 1,200 and the maximum at Rs. 1,800. The Corporation have requested the Local Government to amend the Municipal Act by raising the maximum salary to Rs. 2,000 per mensem, and Government have expressed their intention to introduce legislation for this purpose at an early date. The service is pensionable under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding Leave Rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay, or to Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London. The Corporation are taking steps for the amendment of the existing Rules so as to admit of the Executive Engineer retiring, after 15 years' approved service, on a pension of Rs. 500 per mensem.

6. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits above mentioned which they are willing to accept.

7. Applications, which should be accompanied by COPIES ONLY of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Messrs. William Watson and Co., No. 7, Waterloo Place, London, so as to reach them not later than the 15th of February, 1903.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 15th of January, 1903.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No 66 of 1902.

CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY and another .....Plaintiff.
vs.
ESSABHOY MOOLA ABDEALLY ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 27th day of September, 1902, the Steam Ship the "GULF of TRINIDAD" as she now lies at anchor in the harbour of Bombay, the Furniture, Tackle, Apparel, Coals, Stores and Provisions, and all other property appertaining thereto will be SOLD in one lot by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December, 1902, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and COMPANY, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 27th day of November, 1902.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1902-1903.

IT is PROPOSED to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING, on SATURDAY, 13th December, 1902 and about Fourteen Extra Meetings will be held on SATURDAYS during the Season, up to the end of March, 1903.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings is as follows:—

MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Private Paddock .... Rs. 30

NON-MEMBERS OF THE W. I. T. C.

Season Ticket, (not transferable) for Grand Stand and Enclosure only .... Rs. 30 } Rs. 40
Extra for Private Paddock .... Rs. 10 }

The above Tickets include 2 transferable Tickets admitting Ladies free.

Season Tickets are obtainable only on application to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.
Byculla Club, Byculla.

or to

MR. ANANDRAO SITTARAM,
Eastern Assurance Co.,
1 Green Street, Fort.

Applications for Tickets must be accompanied by remittance for cost.

The charge for DAY TICKETS will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure including free Ticket for 1 Lady	Rs.	5
Private Paddock	"	1
Ladies (not holding Tickets)	"	2
Children	"	2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1894 and 1901 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for back as 1894 and 1901, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10
Single Copy .... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO for Bombay per s.s. "IDZUMI MARU," from YOKOHAMA and KOBE, subsequently transhipped to the s.s. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," ARRIVED here on the 11th inst., are hereby informed that after the departure of the s.s. "Idzumi Maru" from Kobe she was stranded in the Inland Sea of Japan, necessitating the transfer of her Cargo and causing the Steamer (Idzumi) to go under General Average. Consignees are, therefore, requested to present there Bills of Lading to the Undersigned, sign their Average Bond, and pay the Deposit of 10 per cent on the Market Value, or send G-Letters from their Insurance Companies before D-Orders can be issued to them.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th Dec., 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a Half will be ISSUED between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for Passengers to and from Stations between Bombay and Kalyan), from SUNDAY, the 14th, to WEDNESDAY, the 31st December, 1902, both days inclusive, available for return up to midnight of the 14th January, 1903.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations, or from the Undersigned.

To and from DELHI for CORONATION DURBAR Special Concession at SINGLE FARE has been granted. For Particulars apply at Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 1st December, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy .... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India, post free. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

A COMFORT TO EVERY HOME.

NO HOME should be unprovided with these three Simple Medicines, which cost a few Rupees, and are a Comfort in every Home.

DERMINA, WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT, AND TATE'S GOLDEN TONIC.

DERMINA—The great cure for Dhobi Itch, Ringworm, and all Parasitical Skin Diseases. Dermina cures Dhobi Itch in three applications. Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

WHITE PINE EXPECTORANT.—Acknowledged the best and safest medicine ever known for Coughs, Colds, and all Affections of the Chest and Lungs. Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
BEYNON AND CO., CHEMISTS,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
FORT, BOMBAY.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,

Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
ALSO
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES Combined,
INSURED AGAINST BY THE

RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

64, CORNHILL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID £3,850,000

LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.

This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

E. N. ANTIA,

GENERAL MERCHANT,
3RD BLOCK, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET

WHERE Europe Articles, English Provisions, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Patent Medicines, Toilette Requisites, Tobacco, Cigars, Cigarettes, Toys, &c., &c., are sold at WHOLESALE PRICE; and every article guaranteed GENUINE and FRESH as imported direct from the Manufacturers every fortnightly.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN are kindly requested to favour with their trial order.

BEST SADDLERY, STABLE KITS,
CARRIAGE LAMPS and RUBBER TYRES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
By Appointment to H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY,
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

CORONATION.—Silver PHOTO FRAMES, Miniature Size, complete with excellent Photos of HIS MAJESTY THE KING or HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, Rs. 2. A Fresh Consignment of all sizes just received.—MARCKS & Co., LD.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SWIFT CYCLES.—The Spring Frame Swift is a most luxurious model, suitable for all who suffer from the effects of Vibration. A wide range of patterns to choose from.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH is a Lasting Joy. An Indifferent Photograph for the sake of Cheapness is FALSE ECONOMY. For a really GOOD LIKENESS go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS.

REAL CAMEL-HAIR RUGS, the warmest and the lightest Covering for Cold Weather. Just the thing for Delhi Durbar. A new Consignment just landed.—M. BRESLAUER and Co.

ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE for a paying Guest from 1st December with European Family in New Flat at Middle Colaba. Apply to "RUS IN URBE," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a PARSEE GRADUATE of the Bombay University. Apply PROPRIETOR, Great Western Hotel.

WANTED PUPILS for Accountancy and Commercial Exams. of London. Terms moderate. Apply S.B. BILLIMORIA, 10, Church Gate Street.

WANTED RESPECTABLE SITUATION by Advertiser, a Writer on Popular Scientific Subjects. He will give Security if so required. Apply Box "No. 928 N." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

THE ROSERY POULTRY FARM.—Turkeys at Annas 12 per lb.; Geese at Annas 12 per lb.; Ducks at Annas 7 per lb.

FOR THE MILLION.—New Stock just received. Men's Tan Lace Shoes, The "Million," Rs. 3, and Boots Rs. 4-4 per pair. Sterling Value.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

REAL HAND SEWN Men's Best Quality Tan Oxford Lace Shoes, Rs. 5; Boots, Rs. 6-10. Latest and most fashionable shapes, entirely new stock.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

BOYS and GIRLS.—New Stock of Boys, and Girl's Boots and Shoes now on view, hard wearing qualities at Moderate Prices.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, HOLDALLS, &c., SPECIAL SHOW.—Large new Stock of Trunks Bags, &c., now on view. Splendid Selection. Moderate Prices. All Leather Goods. Guaranteed Solid Leather. No Cardboard allowed in the Factory.—SUTOR & Co. (Agents), THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—An Officer, aged nearly 52, in concluding his correspondence with Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, C. S., retd., writes thus: "I am most sincerely grateful to you for your services which have, I am sure, saved me a large sum." Mr. Henderson's latest Pamphlet, and his advice, are freely available to Government Officers and others whom he believes to apply in good faith.—28 Kensington Gardens Square, London, W.

RUBBER TYRES, Rubber Tyre Wheels, Harness, Saddles, Carriage Lamps, Carriage Trimmings, and Stable Requisites. Send for Catalogue.—E. S. MALLA & Co., 395, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

ICES AND REFRESHMENT.—Every day two kinds of ICES. WINES and SPIRITS of the best kind. Fresh Pastry. Hot Mutton Patties.—MORENAS & Co., Meadow St., Bombay.

PAY a VISIT to JACKERIA EBRAHIM'S SHOP No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road, opposite Market Police Office, it will repay you. Large Assortment of Goods and Oilmanstores by every Mail at Fair Rates.

ACTS LIKE A CHARM.—SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC is a household Remedy for Ague, Malaria and Fevers, never known to fail. Sold everywhere.—MADON SONS & Co., The original Madon's Pharmacy, No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

40 POUNDS is the weight of my new Pattern Shooting or Field Service Tent complete with bathroom. Catalogues free.—WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

IXL DURRIES in fast colours. New patterns now ready.—Free on application to WM. S. MARRIOTT, The Tent Factory, Cawnpore.

CURETINE COMPOUND (Lawson's) cures where Copaiba and Sandal Oil fails. One Bottle Annas 12. Apply HOMI BROS., Opticians, New Building, No. 2, 1st Floor, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, durable Mantles, Glass and Mica Chimneys and Globes. Best articles at cheap rates.—C. S. POCHEE & SON, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

BIRTHDAY and Wedding Presentation Articles, Gold, Silver and Gem Jewellery, always ready, in stock.—P. MEHTA & Co., 69, Medows St., Bombay.

VISITORS TO DELHI DURBAR will get BRAND NEW CYCLES on HIRE. Terms liberal WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay and Main Street, Poona.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GLORIA CYCLES.—Model, Riche, fitted with Ball Bearing, free Wheel, and Bowden Triumph Pattern Brake, a perfect Mount. The GLORIA, with latest improvements, price Rs. 230 nett cash. Accessories included. Sole Agents, W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane.

MEMORIALS and STATUARY in MARBLE and GRANITE. MURAL TABLETS in GRANITE, MARBLE and BRASS, executed or imported by E. DUCKETT & Co., East Street, Poona, India. PAY WHEN SATISFIED.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electro Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURES POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT. VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

The Blood being the source from which our systems are built up, and from which we derive our mental as well as physical capabilities, it is important that it should be kept pure! If it contains vile poisons all organic functions are weakened thereby, and, settling upon important organs, such as the lungs, liver, or kidneys, the effect is most disastrous. Hence it behoves everyone to keep their blood in a perfectly healthy condition. No matter what the symptoms may be, the real cause of a large proportion of all diseases is bad blood.

If you suffer from any disease due to an impure state of the Blood, from whatever cause arising, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the World-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has Thirty Years' Reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason for this being undoubtedly because this Wonderful Remedy does what it professes to do—it Cures, and Cures Permanently.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER KNOWN.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Ulcers, Bad Legs, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blotches, Spots, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a Safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the CAUSE from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE.—As this mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value. Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

SOME RECENT UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

"THEY SAY THE CURE IS A MIRACLE."

SUFFERED FOR THREE YEARS WITH A BAD LEG.

Mr. William Riding, the proprietor of the Didsbury Hotel, Didsbury, near Manchester, writes: "It is with great pleasure I write and tell you what a wonderful cure Clarke's Blood Mixture has made of my leg. I suffered for three years with a bad leg and tried almost every ointment there was, and was also under several doctors without deriving any benefit. The last doctor said he could do me no good and that I should have to go to the Manchester Infirmary and have all the bad flesh scraped away I really thought my leg would have to come off. I saw Clarke's Blood Mixture advertised, but was no believer in advertised remedies, and was just on the eve of going to the infirmary when I decided to give it a trial. I took three large bottles, which entirely cured me, and shall never be tired of giving Clarke's Blood Mixture praise. Scores of travellers saw my leg when it was bad, and they say the cure is a miracle. I have been waiting to see if it would break out again before sending this testimonial, but I am now convinced it is a lasting cure."

ULCERATED LEGS.

ANOTHER SPLENDID CURE.

Mrs. T. Perkins, 38, Hanover-street, Sydenham, S. E., writes: "It is with very great pleasure I write to tell you what a remarkable cure Clarke's Blood Mixture has made of my legs. I was for three years a great sufferer with ulcerated legs, and getting but little relief from the medical treatment I was receiving. My doctor advised me to go to the hospital, and I had made preparations to go, feeling I could do almost anything to get relief. A friend asked me to try Clarke's Blood Mixture, a relation of hers having received such benefit from it. I at once sent for a bottle and a pot of Clarke's Miraculous Salve, and after two doses of the mixture and applying the salve I felt better, and continued receiving relief in using it. I took three bottles in all, and in a short time I was feeling quite my old self again, and my legs are now quite well. I feel I cannot speak too highly of Clarke's Blood Mixture and Salve, which have quite cured me. I have been waiting to see if it would break out again, but now I feel it is a complete cure. You may use my name in any way you please for the benefit of other sufferers."—July 5, 1902.

RHEUMATISM AND BLOOD DISORDER CURED.

"IT WORKS WONDERS."

Mr. S. Norman Harris, writing from the Transvaal Colony (Comet G. M. Coy., East Rand), says: "I write to inform you of the benefit I have derived from your world-famed Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some years ago when I was abroad I suffered rheumatism, and my blood got out of order. I used your Mixture which soon gave me relief and made a new man of me. Since my experience in this campaign in South Africa the old thing attacked me when on the veld. I used Clarke's Blood Mixture again and it had the same excellent effect as before. I can't say enough to praise this world-famed medicine; it works wonders on the human body."—June 3rd, 1902.

THE ONLY THING FOR ECZEMA.

A WHOLE FAMILY CURED.

Mr. C. A. J. Cook, of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, Faraday-road, North Kensington, W., writes "I have suffered from birth with blotches, pimples and disfigurements of the face, and what I now find was 'Eczema,' by my five children having the same complaint. My two eldest sons, aged eleven and seven, were sent home from school in February, 1899, and I was asked not to send them again until they were better, as they could not be allowed to sit in the class with the other children. My wife took them to two hospitals, where they gave her ointment and told her not to wash them with soap and the blotches would go away. This was tried for seven months in vain; in fact, they became worse, and we began to think nothing would cure them; then my other three children broke out with the same kind of sores. They could all eat and drink well, which only seemed to feed the complaint

"When one day I was on a tramcar going to Tottenham with two of my children, a gentleman spoke to me, saying, 'Your children have Eczema very badly, and the only thing that will do them any good is Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I promised him before he left the tramcar that I would try it. My wife got a bottle from Harrod's Stores, and we all commenced taking it. After we had taken three bottles my children and myself began to lose all the blotches and pimples; and now we have quite different complexions, the Eczema having disappeared I think the least we can do is to praise Clarke' Blood Mixture for the great cure it has effected with us all.

"As I see thousands of people suffering with Eczema and blotches, you may use this in any way yout hink fit, and quote these six cases, telling of the benefit my children gained by taking notice of what a stranger said to me about Clarke's Blood Mixture."

"TURNED OUT INCURABLE."

TWO YEARS SUFFERING WITH ABSCESSES.

Mr. Fox Morton, 20, Back Oak-street, Heckmondwike, writes: "I have much pleasure in praising Clarke's Blood Mixture, as I have received great benefit from it. I suffered terribly with abscesses, having seven of them, and could get no relief for two years. I was taken to the Infirmary, and after 13 weeks' treatment was turned out incurable, and given up by several Doctors. A kind friend having heard of the wonderful effect of Clarke's Blood Mixture advised me to try it. I did so, and after one bottle I was able to sit up in bed; so I continued with it, and gradually got stronger. When I had taken six bottles I was able to walk without sticks. I am pleased to say I am quite well now, and have been working twelve months."—Dec. 17. 1901

SOLDIER CURED IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Corporal O. W. Maule, 4th Durham Light Infantry, writing from South Africa, says: "I can highly recommend Clarke's Blood Mixture as, after suffering for over two years with a bad leg, it cured me completely. I have had only three bottles."—July 3rd, 1902.

For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE cannot be too highly recommended. Remember this Wonderful Medicine will cure both severe and slight cases of

SCURVY,	**OLD SORES,**
ECZEMA,	**SORES ON THE NECK,**
SCROFULA,	**BAD LEGS,**
RHEUMATISM,	**ULCERATED SORES,**
GOUT,	**GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,**

AND OTHER BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES.

It Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, from whatever cause arising.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Ask for

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

And Beware of Worthless Imitations and Substitutes.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS.
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

UNION TYPEWRITING Co.,
480, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay.
THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN INDIA
FOR BUYING
NEW AND SECOND-HAND TYPEWRITERS,
CARBONS, RIBBONS,
AND
ACCESSORIES TO SUIT ALL MACHINES.
TRIAL SOLICITED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Bombay mails of 29th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—			
2¾ per cent. Consols	£92 7/8	—	+ 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	£99 3/4	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	—	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 1/8	—	"
SILVER—			
Spot in London	22 1/8	—	"
2 months hence	22 1/8	—	"
Spot in New York	47 7/8	—	"
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·15	—	"
Berlin "	20·45 1/2	—	"
New York Demand	4·87 1/4	—	"
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 pr ct	—	"
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	—	"
6 " " "	3 7/8 pr ct	—	"
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8 pr ct	—	"
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/8 pr ct	—	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 5/8 pr ct	—	+ 3 8
7 day market loans	3 3/4 pr ct	—	+ 3/8

SKIN SALES.

Ship skin sales opened to-day very strong. Madras 2s. higher; Bombay 2s. higher.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3s. 5 1-2d.

Wheat—Club No. 1, 30 1-4. Dec.-Jan. Business done.

Rapseed Brown 32 1-2. Dec.-Jan. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 44 1-4. April-May. Sellers. Tone steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 12,000. Spot 4 50 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 17,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	March-Apl.
4·45 plus 4	4·44 plus 4	4 44 plus 4	4·44 plus 4
Apl.-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
4·45 plus 4	4·45 plus 4	4·45 plus 4	4·45 plus 4

In New York—	
Receipts at the Port	36,000 bales.
" Do. last year	39,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	28,000 "
" Continent	29,000 "
Mid-Uplands	8 55 plus 5
Futures, month of Dec.	8·35 plus 3
Do. do. March	8·29 plus 5
In New Orleans—	
Spot	8 1-8 plus 1-16
Futures month of March	8 27 plus 10
Do. June	8·37 plus 11
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 11th December, 1902:—

Cotton	5,818	bales.
Wheat	9,020	cwts.
Linseed	1,514	"
Rapeseed	580	"
Gingellyseed	37,74	"
Poppyseed	575	"
Groundnuts	77	"
Castorseed	4,512	"
Rice	1,373	"
Myrabollams	1,530	"
Cottonseed	10,278	"

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12.

We have experienced almost an entire week of most unseasonable weather for the present time of the year throughout the cotton growing districts of this Presidency and the Berars. Light drizzling rain has been continuous in many parts, while in Kathiawar and Guzerat it was cloudy. The result of this weather will be further black leaf and stain in the cotton now ready for picking, and a set back of the arrivals in the up-country markets. The late rains should, however, eventually increase the out-turn, and when the present disturbance has passed away and sunshine again returns, food grains and other growing crops will benefit from the moisture in the soil. In Sholapore, Barsi, and Hubli heavy rain amounting to three or four inches has fallen, and it is reported that harvests are partially damaged in some of these districts.

The continued depression of values in the silver markets and the very low exchanges now current with the Far East have caused a large falling off in our exports to these countries, and as a considerable amount of our local trade is with China, there is a very uneasy feeling prevalent, while some of the spinning mills have closed down, and short time is anticipated in several others, owing to the absence of enquiry for yarns.

The Cotton market has been steady during the week under review, but business is limited, and transactions reported are chiefly in ready high class descriptions, for which there is a moderate enquiry from shippers to Europe, and slightly higher rates have been paid than those current last mail. The rains experienced in the growing districts have made dealers more disinclined to sell, as receipts will be delayed and the arrivals in the near future will certainly show a falling off in classification. While sellers are holding off, there is no increased enquiry from buyers for forward deliveries, and the market remains stagnant. Japan shippers show no inclination to operate, the demand from Europe is on very small lines, and the local mills continue to buy for immediate requirements only in the present depressed state of the market for yarns. Arrivals are still coming in on a fairly large scale, and cotton is going into stock at Colaba. The Sutta market has been slightly more active in sympathy with the rise in American, and dealers are endeavouring to cover their sales of Fine Bengals and other high class descriptions.

The Seeds markets have, generally, shown little change during the past week. Linseed has remained steady for spot delivery at about Rs. 8-4, with a small business passing. New crops are quoted Rs. 7-13 with scarcely any enquiry from buyers, and sellers, also, are not keen to operate. Rapeseed is quiet but steady with a small demand for ready, while new crops are neglected as prices are too high compared with home rates. Poppyseed has remained firm at Rs. 8-4 owing to exhausted stocks, and forward delivery is steady at Rs. 7-7 to Rs. 7-8, April May, with little doing. Castorseed is quiet and lower at Rs. 24 ready, and Rs. 24-8 April May, with very little business passing. In Gingelly Seed prices have given way considerably, as arrivals continue heavy and demand is not very brisk. A very large crop of this seed is in prospect. In Groundnuts the market is quiet with nothing doing. Sellers are asking Rs. 35 3-4 for January-February delivery. In Maize business has been done at Rs. 19 1-4 to Rs. 19 1-2, but prices of this article have been raised too high and no fresh orders are coming to hand from Europe. The purchases reported are for ready shipment covering former sales.

The Freight market is firm for December loading, and fancy rates have been paid by shippers to secure tonnage for ready shipment. There is apparently a shortage of tonnage available for near loading. There is no change to report in the quotations for forward shipment in the regular liners. While the ready market has shown some activity there is but little enquiry for forward shipment, and sellers are still quoting 14s, January to May.

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 6th December, compared with the previous week:—

ASSETS.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	2,55,466	Decrease.
Other Deposits		14,71,167	Increase.
Credits Undrawn		2,69,618	Increase.
LIABILITIES.			
Government Securities		6,15,914	Increase.
Other Authorized Securities		8,005	Decrease.
Credits on Securities		5,64,692	Increase.
Loans do.		2,92,948	Increase.
Bills discounted & purchased		20,86,250	Increase.
Balance with other Banks		5,667	Decrease.
Cash		20,60,860	Decrease.

These figures show an increase in the Trade demand of about 12 lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal statement, dated the 2nd December, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Public Demand	27·75	lakhs	Increase
Cash Head Office	24·75	"	Decrease.
Do. Branches	1·00	"	Increase.
Government Deposits	9·75	"	Do.
Bank's Investments	4·75	"	Do.

The Bank of Madras statement for this week shows a decline of Rs. 6 1-2 lakhs in the cash balance The Bank rate in the three Presidency Banks remains unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum. Since last mail left we have received in Bombay Rs. 25 1-2 lakhs in Gold from Australia. There is no perceptible change in the money market which remains easy, with, as yet, little enquiry for trade purposes.

The mail of the 28th November brings £140,000 silver and £20,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	24,20,000
Bombay	"	26,80,000
Madras	"	11 80,000
	Rs.	62,80,000

The mail of the 5th December brings £100,000 silver and £20,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	13,90 000
Bombay	"	47,20,000
Madras	"	1,20,000
	Rs.	62,30,000

The mail of the 12th December brings £120,000 silver and £20,000 gold, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	54,40,000
Bombay	"	7,30,000
Madras	"	30,000
	Rs.	62,00,000

The last weekly allotment of Council Bills was again made at 1s. 4 1-32d, tenderers receiving only 6 per cent. against 11 per cent. the previous week An extra allotment of 2 lakhs at 1s. 4 1-16d. was also advised. For next week the amount remains unchanged at sixty lakhs.

The Sterling Exchange market shows a little quieter feeling since our last week's review. Business reported is on moderate lines both in buying and selling. For the outgoing mail Bank Demand has been daily quoted 1s. 4 1-32d., with nothing better available. For next mail 1s. 4 1-16d. may have been practicable early in the week, but latterly the rate has only been quoted for the mail of the 27th inst. Bank Telegraphic Transfer for ready delivery was quoted at 1s. 4d., with one thirty-second better occasionally offered. Private Telegraphic Transfer was placed at 1s. 4 1-16d, ready, and private demand at 1s. 4 3-32d. Three months' sight D. A. Credits could be sold at 1s. 4 1-4d. to middle January delivery. For the New Year business is reported at 1s. 4 1-16d. Bank Telegraphic Transfer for early January, with but little enquiry at the rate. For further forward we hear of nothing doing. Three months' sight D. A. Credits are quoted as follows:—

15th January-February	1s. 4 9-32d.
March	1s. 4 1-4d.
April	1s. 4 7-32d.
May	1s. 4 3-16d.
June	1s. 4 5-32d.

Some slight concessions in the dates of delivery have been given for the business reported in the market.

Some of the London financial papers to hand by last mail forecast an easing off in the discount markets with the advent of the New Year, and this may possibly account for the few bills forthcoming for forward deliveries locally. But there seems to be a considerable falling off in forward contracts generally for all our articles of export, and there is a slackness in trade which contrasts very unfavourably with the anticipations current in Bombay a short time ago. However, as the crops are harvested and come to market, prices will eventually be adjusted, and a large export season is still hopefully looked forward to. It may lag for some time, and then be compressed into a few months at the end of the season, but very large stocks cannot be held over, so they must go forward to consumers before next monsoon is at hand.

We have little new to report in the 3 1-2 per cent Government Paper market. Operators are still averse to take a decided line either as "Bulls" or "Bears," and but little business has been put through during the week, the rates varying between Rs. 97-9 and Rs. 97-5 for the settlement of the 5th January. With a continuance of easy money in prospect for some time to come, the "Bulls" endeavour to raise rates, but fresh selling immediately takes place, and they lose heart, and prices revert to their former position. There is, apparently, a bullish feeling, in some quarters in Calcutta, but the course of the market there is evidently similar to that in our local bazar, and there are no strong operators one way or the other. There is a fairly large stock to be unloaded, when prices are forced up, but in the meantime they remain almost stationary, and some fresh developments must occur before the "Bulls" hopes are realized.

	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	101
4 per cent " "	1930	101 1-2
4 per cent " "	1932	102
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1923	99·12
4 per cent " "	1940	100
5 per cent " "	Tansa	115
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	114
4 per cent Bo. Improvement Trust	1939	99·12
4 per cent " "	1962	102

Prices of Bullion:—

English Bar silver, ex duty, Ready		55-11
Do. do	1st Settlement	55-9
Do. do	2nd do.	55-11
English Bar gold, Ready		24-0-6

The Silver market has fluctuated slightly during the past week according to advices received from London and America, but there were no violent movements, and the latest lowest on record has not been touched. In the local market business has been fairly active, and a larger quantity of the metal has changed hands at various prices. The Banks have both bought from and sold to the bazar dealers.

In the Piece-Goods market this week there have been several changes in the prices of Greys. In some qualities they have dropped, while in others, of which there are small stock in the Bazaar, values have gone up materially. Demand from up-country is fair, and several ready sales have been effected by dealers. Whites and other goods continue rather neglected, and no business is reported to have been done.

The local Yarn market remains unchanged, enquiry is almost nil, and we hear of very little doing.

In Metals, Copper and Yellow Metal are very steady, and a moderate amount of business was put through early in the week at about £63 for Copper and £51 for Yellow Metal. But the excitement in the bazaar is now over. In Iron the market is steady, but on account of heavy arrivals of shipments there has been very little fresh business doing. Quick Silver is very firm owing to small stocks. Tinplates are dull and declining, and Spelter and Pig Lead markets quiet.

The Share market is unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,295 to Rs. 1,297 1-2 during the week, Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,227 1-2, and Commercials at Rs. 49. In Mill shares Maneckjee Petits have remained during the whole week steady and unchanged at and about Rs. 1,800. Centrals have changed hands at Rs. 1,475 and Swadeshis at Rs. 655. Currimbhais have declined to Rs. 560. Davids are weak at Rs. 240 Chinas are quiet at Rs. 460 and City of Bombay at 610. Colaba Land and Mill shares reported to have changed hands at Rs. 390. In Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Mill shares Empress have changed hands at Rs. 130 and Howard and Bulloughs at Rs. 340. James Greaves are weak at Rs. 200. Connaughts are quite at Rs. 350, and half shares Connaughts have changed hands in the market at Rs. 110 to Rs. 120. Morarjees and Sholapurs are unchanged at Rs. 1 585 and Rs. 1,700, respectively. Kohinoor Mill shares are weak at Rs. 285 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 875. Southern Marathas have declined to Rs. 140, and have changed hands at the rate. In Press shares Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 450, New Indians at Rs. 158 3-4, and new Berars at Rs. 550. Volkarts are steady at Rs. 990. In Railway companies Taptis are steady at Rs. 427 1-2. In miscellaneous list Badhams have improved to Rs. 154. Bombay Burmas are quiet Rs. 6,775 and quarter shares at Rs. 1,720. Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 244. Treachers are quiet at Rs. 6.0. Port Cannings and Land Improvement are steady at Rs. 425 and have changed hands at the rate. Bombay Flour Mill shares are steady or Rs. 875. Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 24. Oriental Life shares have improved to Rs. 142 Macks are steady at Rs. 138 Bombay Ice have changed hands at Rs. 57. The rest of the companies are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations with little or no business reported.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.				
Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6 do	do	do	1s 4 3 8d
French Francs	3	do	do	170
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight.		116 1-2
Shanghai	30	"	"	162
Japan	30	"	"	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.		
Cash	Rs.	97-8
1st Settlement	Rs.	97-7

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—		
Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
Linseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready	8	4	8	5	
Forward April-May	7	14	7	13	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.					
Brown Cawnpore Ready	5	7			
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	5	14			
Do. Gujarat forward April May			6	6	
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.					
Ready			8	4	
Forward April-May			7	8	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.					
Ready			24	0	
Forward April-May.			24	8	
Groundnuts—Tone steady.					
Forward Jany-Feby			35	3 4	
Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.					
Howree Khandesh Ready	37	1	38	0	
15 per cent. Mxd. Dec.-Jan.	37	0	36	8	
25 " "	36	0			
50 " "	34	8	35	0	
Black Kutnee	32	8			

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	strong.
Estimated sales	12,000
Total imports	1,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.		
4·48	4·48	4·48		
Mar.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	**June-July**	**July. Aug.**
4·48	4·48	4·49	4·49	4·49

COTTON.—Tone firm.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Good	delivery
Bengals, H G (Ry terms)	166	157	...	25 Dec
Bengals, M G (Ry terms)	169	161	...	do
Sind Punjab (M G)	169	161	...	do
Belati, M G	177	171	...	do
Khandesh (M G)	...	163	...	do
Domengaum Poolgaum	181	175	...	do
Oomra good staple	183	180	175	do
Akola do Khamgaum do Karanja do	...	178	172	do
Broach do	188-99		192	25 March

COTTON STATISTICS. (Bales.)

Receipts for the week	60,275
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 10th Dec.	178,014
Shipments for the week, to Europe	6,582
Do. China, Japan and Coast Ports	4,029
Total	10,611
Shipments from 1st October to 10th December,	
Europe	41,857
Japan	4,985
China	1,600
Coast Ports	2,412
Total	50,851
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	4,050
China, Japan and Coast Ports	Nil

Week's Receipts of produce in Bombay.

Cotton	58,081	Bales.
Wheat	77,357	cwts.
Linseed	9,013	"
Rapeseed	2,127	"
Gingellyseed	216,462	"
Poppyseed	1,737	"
Groundnuts	1,202	"
Castorseed	23,904	"
Rice	13,948	"
Myrabollams	17,870	"
Cottonseed	130,914	"

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-0-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 "
Do New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23 14 6
Bombay "	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do. Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	58-5
Do. 17 1-2	58 6

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	92 7-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-8
Bar Silver	22 1-8

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £31,600 0.0, decrease £700,000; Public deposits £9,460,000, decrease £1,040,000; Other deposits £37,600,000, decrease £1,700,000; Other Securities £27,900,000, decrease £1,400,000; Notes and Gold £21,000,000, decrease £400,000; The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the liabilities.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 12.

Friday.—The feeble cyclonic storm lying over the Kathiawar has apparently extended southwards and this morning is central between Veraval and Bombay. It is giving disturbed weather and strong gales in the north-east Arabian Sea. Light to moderate rain has fallen in the Konkan and Kathiawar, and light showers in the West Satpuras and adjacent districts. Mormugao has received 1 1-2 inches, Veraval, Goa and Ratnagiri one each; Surat, Indore, Hoshangabad, and Pachmarhi half an inch. Rain has almost ceased in the South Peninsula and the weather is fine in Baluchistan and Northern India generally. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was about normal in the Peninsula and Guzarat and below normal in North-east and Upper India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, Captain Angus, which arrived in Bombay yesterday from London, encountered for the first two days after leaving Aden light to moderate north-east winds, which freshened up on the morning of the 9th instant to strong north north-east winds until midnight of the 11th with considerable north-easterly swell; these lasted until arrival to west south-west, to south-west and south, wind fresh and showery. Several water spouts were observed. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, Captain C. E. Hodgson, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, reports having met with strong wind and high sea, with violent squalls from Div Head to Bombay. The same company's steamer Chilka, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, had squally weather with rain from Vingoorla, thence north-southerly swell and smooth sea. The same company's steamer Palitana, which arrived yesterday from Port Elizabeth via intermediate ports, experienced from Port Elizabeth to Durban cloudy weather, high wind and rough sea, thence to Zanzibar fine clear weather, thence to Bombay strong gale, dull cloudy weather, and rough sea. The City Line steamer City of Dundee, which reached this port yesterday from Glasgow, experienced fine weather in the early part of her voyage and strong wind, squally and rainy weather in the latter part.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	69 79	70 42	71 52	71 64
Friday, Dec 12	00 14	00 24	00 30	00 33
Total	69 93	70 66	71 82	71 97
Total fall to Dec 12 1901.	90 83	88 57	87 48	82 10
Total fall to Dec 12 1900.	72 77	73 49	73 31	70 12

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 12TH DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Ratnagiri, Goa, Jacobabad, Cawnpore and Agra, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. Gradients are steep over Sind, Gujarat, Khandesh and on and off the North Konkan, Kathiawar, Cutch and Sind Coasts, and moderate to slight elsewhere.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic over Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan and Kathiawar Coasts and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong at Bombay and Ratnagiri and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The day temperature was from 5° to 13° in defect in Berar, Kathiawar, and at Mangalore, Goa, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Malegaon, Surat, Khandwa and Hoshangabad. The minimum continues to be from 5° to 17° in excess in several places. The temperature ranged from 90° at Bellary to 38° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana, where it is clear. Humidity shows a large increase in Gujarat, Kathiawar and at Neemuch.

Rain amounting to about an inch and half has fallen at Goa, about an inch at Veraval, and light to moderate showers in Central India and at Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Khandwa, Akola, Nagpur, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay Poona, Ahmednagar Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Karwar and Negapatam.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report still lies over Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cambay, where pressure is about one-fifth of an inch below normal. It is now a well defined disturbance and affects weather over the greater part of the country lying between Latitudes 20° and 16° N. and to the west of Longitudes 77°. This morning the sea was rough and the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bombay. Weather on and off the West Coast between Karachi and Ratnagiri is squally and unsettled. The disturbance shows a tendency to move slowly landwards.

The s. s. "Australia" left Aden on the 2nd and reports having experienced up to Longitude 57° E. moderate E. N. E. winds and fine weather; thence to Longitude 65° E. fresh to strong winds from N. E., cloudy weather and a rough sea; thence to Longitude 71° E. light to fresh winds from E. N. E. and S. E., overcast sky with constant heavy rain and a moderate to smooth sea; thence to arrival on the 11th light S. E. winds and cloudy weather.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th December, 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·798
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		74·0
Dew Point		72·5
Relative humidity of Air		0·848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)		10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		73 3
General Directions of wind.*		KSE, SSE, KSE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	352
Fall of Rain		0·34
Total fall during month		0·81
" " year		71·97
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 12th December,		0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory

BOMBAY RACES.

BOMBAY First Extra meeting, Saturday, 13th December, is abandoned.

Bombay Second Extra meeting, Saturday, 20th December, will be held as advertised.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale, depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BARWICK—November 25, at 41 Onslow Gardens, Kensington, to Commander and Mrs Fred Barwick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BIRD—SMYTH—November 18, at St John's Church, Weymouth, C J G Bird, Lieutenant 47th Sikhs, son of C P Bird, J P, late Indian Civil Service, to Augusta, daughter of Lieut Col F A Smyth, Indian Medical Service.

GREENWELL—MACCLINTOCK—November 19, at St Jude's Church, South Kensington, B Eyre, son of W Greenwell, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Sir L MacClintock K C B.

LASCELLES—KNOX—November 20, at St Saviour's Church, Eastbourne, Capt W Lascelles, D S O, son of the late Hon and Rev Canon Lascelles, to Louisa Gertrude, daughter of Col Knox.

O'FLAHERTY—PROBYN—November 20, at St Olave's Chuch, Woodberry Down, N, A R O'Flaherty, Captain Royal Army Medical Corps, to Alice Mary, daughter of A Probyn, of Northampton House, Seven Sisters Road.

DEATHS.

BROOKE—November 20, at Coombe, near Woodstock, Adela Sophia Hargood, daughter of the late Col H V Brooke, C B, and Aide-de-Camp, and grand-daughter of the late General Sir W and Lady Augusta Cotton, aged 56.

DUBERLY—November 18, at St Clair, Cheltenham, Frances Isabel, widow of Lieut Col H Duberly, 8th Hussars.

KERR—November 21, at Northwood, Middlesex, R M Kerr, late Judge of the City of London Court.

PEASE—November 23, at St Brelade's, Vancouver Road, Satford, wife of Col Sir T Pease, K C B, aged 73.

ROBERTS-AUSTEN—November 22, at the Royal Mint, Sir W C Roberts-Austen, K C B, D C B, F R S, aged 58.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HICKLEY—December 5, at Almora, the wife of Captain A C Hickley, of a daughter (still-born).

TARVER—November 30, at Quetta, the wife of Captain A L Tarver, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, of a son.

DEATHS.

FOX—December 9, at 3, Royd St, Calcutta, John W Fox, Asst Engr, P W D, aged 59 years, 11 months and 2 days.

LEGGATT—December 8, at Claremont, Ootacamand, Annie Ellen Leggatt, daughter of the late Lieut Colonel William Leggatt, Retired List Madras Army.

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WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
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No. 3, CRAWFORD MARKET COMPOUND.

Bombay, Colaba, July 1899.

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A. F. WILSON.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 9-9m., 10-22a. Low water, 3-22m., 3-23a.

Fifth Criminal Sessions.

Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races.

Akote Cotton Ginning Company, Mint Road, 3-30 p.m.

Grand Billiard Match, Watson's Hotel, 9 p.m.

Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-45 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 10-4m., 11-5a. Low water, 5-7m., 4-35a.

Bombay Hunt, Sahar Village.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—Mr. James Crummey was unavoidably absent from his Excellency the Governor's Levee.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imani entered the Massilia left yesterday and the steamers Caledonia and

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Yamaguchi Maru, Avristan, and Chindwara entered the docks on Thursday, and the steamer Ashruf left on Thursday, and the steamer Satrunji yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa per Transport Ionian will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a. m. on the 16th December.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—Chandrabhagabai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty, residing with her husband at Girgaum Road, was, on the 9th instant, severely burnt all over her body by her saree having accidentally caught fire while engaged in cooking in her house. She was treated at home, but she got no better and died on Thursday.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—As the President, and some members of the Committee of the Society are absent from Bombay, the public meeting of the Society which was fixed to take place on Monday next at the Novelty Theatre is postponed to some day in February to be fixed hereafter.

RUN-AWAY HORSES.—On Thursday afternoon twenty-four waler horses were being led by syces belonging to the Army Remount Department from Mr. Dinshaw's stables, Gowalia Tank Road, to the Byculla Railway station to be entrained, when near the Parsi Statue, at Bellasis Road, seven of the horses took fright at a passing tram car and broke away from the syces' control. The animals bolted over the Byculla Bridge, but were pursued and secured at the junction of Victoria and Parel Roads.

THEFT OF SILVER VASES.—Mr. C. Jost who resides at Mount Pleasant Road, has reported to the Police the theft of two silver vases of the value of Rs. 80 from a table in his drawing room, on Thursday afternoon. It appears that the complainant's hamal saw a Mahomedan leave the compound with something tied up in a piece of cloth in his hand, but as he (the hamal) was not aware of the theft, he made no attempt to stop the Mahomedan. When he was informed of the theft, he went in search of the man but could not find him.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM.—The committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c., during the month of November:—Mr. Harkissondas Narottamdas, sweets and banians; the Aryan Young Men's Charity Club, Rs. 10; Mr. Vithaldas Purshottamdas, Rs. 5; Bai Fatmabai, widow of the late Mr Haji Rahimtula Haji Dawood, Messrs. Shadashiv Waman, Ramji Vajujee Dumre, Sha Ghella Versh, Sha Kalianji Khushal, Meghjee Juzjeewan, Sonee Hirji Haji, and grain merchants near Dhun Mills, and of Ghogari Street and Khadak Bazar, sweets.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. J. M. Payne Acting Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday, in Berah Musjid Street, regarding the death of Fackiree, a woman, aged about forty-five years. The deceased had been a domestic servant in the employ of a Parsi family in the Fort. About a fortnight ago she returned from her native country sick with fever. She was last seen alive by her son on Monday, when she appeared to be sad and dejected. She told her son she did not expect to live. The next day she was missed from home and on Thursday her body was found floating in a well in the compound of her master's house. A verdict of suicide was returned.

EQUOPATHY.—Its perusal will cause revolution in the present medical system, and the reader will be a Doctor for himself and his family. No medicine will do good unless it has the power of bringing about an equilibrium of animal heat, which is a necessary condition for good health and for curing diseases. It explains how and why a certain medicine does good to some persons and harm to others. Book supplied Post-free for 8 As. postage stamps. Mr. Gadgil cures diseases by "Personal Powers" alone. "Kamalaka" cures piles, granulations, hysteria, female complaints, etc. Price Re. one a bottle. Mr. Gadgil's Dispensary, Kandewadi, Keshawji Naik's Chawl, Girgaum Post—Ghika Kalianji and Co. and M. T. Madon and Co. near Crawford Market, V. Vallabhdas and Co. Pydhoni Tram Junction, Bombay.—Advt.

ASSAULTING A SUBORDINATE.—This morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, F. Lemos, a clerk to Messrs. C. Jost and Company, appeared on summons to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Anand Narayan, a mechanic in the employ of the same company. Mr. Slater, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. R. B. Paymaster, pleader, appeared for the defence. At about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 11th November, as the complainant was working in the office, accused came up to and abused him. Complainant remonstrated with him, upon which accused lost his temper and assaulted him. The defence was that complainant was given some work by the accused, on the day in question, which the complainant failing to do, accused took him to task and said his services would be dispensed with if he acted like that. Upon this complainant took up a hammer and dealt a blow on him. He therefore caught hold of the complainant by the neck when the office peon separated them. His Worship remarked that accused did strike the complainant, but as the assault was of a trivial nature he fined him one rupee.

SUIT FOR ALLEGED LIBEL AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

J. M. CURSETJEE vs. THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee further heard at the High Court, yesterday, the suit brought by J. M. Cursetjee against the Secretary of State, in which he claimed a sum of Rs. 1,50,000 as damages sustained by him by the wrongful act of the Government of Bombay; and asked that the Government resolution No. 7848 of the 6th November, 1899, might be ordered to be set aside; and for costs.

The plaintiff appeared in person. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, with Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Government Solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, in continuing his remarks on his own behalf, said the Government resolution should have been communicated to him with a letter in a confidential manner, and not in the indifferent manner in which it was. That was the procedure adopted in other cases. In his case, he said, it was stabbing him in the dark. The resolution was circulated through Mr. Shepherd to persons to whom it was unnecessary to send it. He would be in a position to prove that from the mouths of hostile witnesses. Plaintiff said he had been subjected to a continued series of persecutions, oppression, and tauntings at the hands of Secretariat officials, who had been the cause of bringing other public servants to grief, and one of whom, to plaintiff's knowledge, had died broken-hearted. The question his Lordship would have to decide in this case was whether the Government, in publishing their resolution against him, had not exceeded their duty Government had never given him an opportunity of clearing his character from imputations which were carelessly made and carelessly published. Plaintiff cited the case of Shepherd vs. The Port Trustees of Bombay, 1 Bombay H. C. Reports, which, he said, was on all fours with his case. Government had, in his case, sent the resolution to his colleagues in the whole Poona district, and the effect had been to prejudice him among all who now him. It was impossible that, for a paltry sum of twenty-five rupees, he should have done anything to bring shame and disgrace not only to his own name, but to the revered name of his late father. Government found at a later stage that they could not prove anything against him, and their friends had advised them to settle the matter out of court. Plaintiff was sure that, if his case was properly put before His Excellency, a Viceroy like Lord Curzon would not fail to do him the justice which he was entitled.

His Lordship asked if the plaintiff, by his notice, meant to charge Government with express malice.

Plaintiff said he meant to convey a sense of express malice although he did not at that time wish to hurt the feelings of Government by distinctly saying so.

His Lordship asked plaintiff to point out to him any words in his notice which were intended to refer to express malice.

Plaintiff said that was not necessary. Malice was implied in the libel itself. He wanted his Lordship to be fair to him, just to him. He must not blind him by quibbling, but must amplify his jurisdiction. He wanted his Lordship not to play upon words. The notice was not meant to be an exhaustive plaint and it was not necessary to impute express malice therein.

Plaintiff, continuing, said there was nothing in his notice so as to invalidate his suit. When parties accepted even an informal notice, they were bound by it if they acted upon it. Government remained quiet, asked for no explanation regarding the notice, and left plaintiff under the impression that they considered the notice was sufficient. He hoped Government would not now debar him from his rights by a mere technicality; and his Lordship would see that there was more in his favour than Government might be disposed to allow. The notice was general; it was consistent with both express and implied malice. Government, having exceeded their powers, had rendered themselves actionable. In any case, plaintiff trusted that his lordship would hold that this was a case in which evidence should be gone into. The defence put forward by Government were illusionary, or at any rate were such as should be put to the proof. They must prove that they have a right to libel and slander their servants. Plaintiff cited here a number of cases from the High Court reports on the point that, in a case like this, the evidence must be gone into; and that Government must justify the libel.

Further hearing was adjourned until this morning.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was resumed before his Lordship and a common jury.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Nageshwar Sitaram, a Hindu, was charged with abetting some persons in forging a document, namely, a power of attorney purporting to have been executed by one Rangubai, a Hindu woman, and with dishonestly using the same as genuine.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; while Mr. Manker and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, instructed by Mr. B. T. Desai, defended the accused.

Several witnesses were called for the defence to prove that the signature on the power of attorney was in the handwriting of the complainant Rungoobai.

Counsel having addressed the Court, his Lordship summed up the case to the jury.

The jury retired for a short time and returned a verdict of guilty on all charges.

His Lordship passed a sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of abetment of forgery, and six months on the charge of dishonestly using a forged document, and a further term of six months, which was to run concurrently with the other sentences on the charge of cheating.

ANOTHER WILL FORGERY CASE.

Jetha Visram, Rattansey Virji, Jairam Hansraj and Gangji Jetha, all Hindus, were charged—accused No. 1 with the forgery of the will of Gopal [illegible] forgery. They were further charged with perjury and using as genuine a forged document, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Davar appeared for accused Nos. 1 and 3, and Mr. Rustam Wadia for the other accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in opening the case for the prosecution, after reading the several sections of the Indian Penal Code bearing on the charges, said that one Gopal Visram died on the 29th of June 1900. The will of the deceased produced in court was dated the 5th June and was attested by four persons, two of whom were now dead, and the other two are accused Nos. 2 and 4. The forged will purported to give the second accused all the property of the deceased and appointed him and one Bhanji Naranji the executors of the will. The prosecution averred that the will was forged by accused No. 1 and the forged document was used by accused No. 2 in obtaining the probate of the will and accused Nos. 3 and 4 made affidavits in support of the grant of probate by the court. An application was duly made to the High Court for the probate of the will of the deceased, but the probate was not obtained and the suit was dismissed for want of prosecution. The case for the prosecution was that the will produced in court was not the will of the deceased, that the deceased did not make any will, and that he died intestate, and the whole of the document was a forgery from beginning to the end. The prosecution would show that the body of the document was written by a man, and accused No. 1 forged the name of Gopal Visram, the deceased, and that the document was prepared some months after the death of the deceased. The prosecution alleged that the whole matter was a conspiracy on the part of Dassa Jeewan, now dead, Valji Naran, and the accused, and the document was forged for the purpose of obtaining possession of the property of the deceased. The learned counsel then detailed the circumstances under which the document was forged, signed and attested, and said that in regard to the first charge of forgery the first question for the jury to consider was whether the document was forged. If they come to the conclusion that the will was a genuine one, no offence had been committed by the accused, and they should be discharged. If they come to the conclusion that the document was forged, they would have to consider who forged the document, and whether one or other of the accused had a hand in the forging of the document.

Evidence was then led on behalf of the prosecution; and the court adjourned until this morning.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THIS AFTERNOON'S RACES.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 2-15 p.m. Course No. 8,—6·3 miles.

Boats' names.	Entered by
Clutha	Capt Lamb
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
Titmouse	Major Pollard

Yachts (B Class) Handicap Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 1.—7·1 miles.

Yachts.	Entered by
Janetta	Lt J A McKnery, R E
Mannikin	Capt H B Mayne, R G A
Sayonara	W W Petrie, Esq
Trixie	A M Monteath, Esq
Pixie	R R Smetham, Esq
Jean	Comdr Black, R I M

Yachts (A Class) Handicap Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 13 (three times round)—5·7 miles.

Yachts.	Entered by
Nanta	G T W Olver, Esq
Forella	J W Ireland, Esq
Melody	B G Triggs, Esq

Ship's Boats (service rig) Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 11.—8·5 miles.

Boats' names.	Entered by
H M S Magdala's 32' Galley	Lieut J C Powles, R N
H M S Abyssinia's 27' Cutter	M P Morrison, Esq, R N
H M S Magdala's 28' Cutter	Lieut J C Powles, R N
Do 32' Pinnace	Do

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 13.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

775-05—Kanga and P—Jehangir Maneckjee Cursetjee vs The Secretary of State for India in Council—E F Nicholson—Part heard.

BOMBAY RACES.

11th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 21st February, 1903.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close on Tuesday, 16th December, 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th December, 1902.

BOMBAY SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH DECEMBER, 1902.

Owners are reminded that 1st Entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday, 15th December 1902.

2nd Entries close at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th December 1902.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 9th December 1902.

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PROVIDE YOURSELF and
YOUR SERVANTS
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PIANOS.
[illegible] Fort, Bombay.
[illegible]
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DR. MAGINN SAYS—
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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS
COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,337 tons, Captain J L Moloney, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain R G Dagge, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 29th November, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 2,500 tons, Captain Birch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 20th November via Zanzibar with a general cargo, and 61 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major and Mrs Wood, Mr J Yekoi, Mr E Lock, one gentleman, and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Palitana, 1,931 tons, Captain W LeMarchand, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Elizabeth 7th November via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain C N Hedgson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Busreh, 19th November, via Karachi, with a general cargo, 42 horses, and the following passengers:—Major Hore, I M S, Lieut Hardinge, R N, Mr J F Brunton, Col Blunt, Mr T Drewitz, Mr W F Webb, one lady and six natives, and 116 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Dundee, 2,572 tons, Captain A Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 7th November, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Miss Palmer, Miss James, Miss Ashford, Mrs Betts, Mrs Edgell and Lieut and Mrs Waddell, Rev Mr and Mrs Norwood, Rev Mr Day and Mr Langham. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

STORM WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the Port Officer, Bombay:—

"Storm signal: Slight storm lying off Kathiawar Coast appears to be extending southward and is now lying between Bombay and Veraval. Strong squally winds and unsettled weather prevails in the neighbourhood of the storm. Hoist cautionary signal."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice to Mariners is published for general information:—

Telegraphic information dated 10th December has been received from the Principal Port Officer, Burma, that the Spit Light vessel showing 12 mile light, was removed on 5th December 1902 for repairs and replaced temporarily by another vessel showing mast-head lights back to back visible five miles.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Simla s	Hodgson	Busreh, Nov 19
12	Somali s	Birch	Mauritius, Nov 20
	Palitana s	LeMarchand.	Port Elizabeth, Nov 7
	Chilka s	Dagge	Calcutta, Nov 29
	City of Dundee s	Baillie	Glasgow, Nov 7
	China s	Augus	London, Nov 21

DEPARTURES

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
11	H M S Fox	Pelham	Muscat
12	Mozaffari s	Moloney	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Robertson	Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Somali, for Zanzibar, &c.
" Avristan, for Persian Gulf.
" Yamaguchi Maru, for China and Japan.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DECEMBER 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this evening.

PORT SAID, DECEMBER 11.

The B I S N Co's s. s. Matiana left this afternoon.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT, 14TH DECEMBER.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Merbecke.
Hymns—353, 2,7, 556 and 551.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by Rev Canon Legard.
Hymns—51, 363 and 201.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Woodward in A.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church)

11 a.m.—Parade Service.
8 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns—315, 313 and 260.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Hymns—47, 49 and 370.
Offertories during the day for the Church Completion Fund.
Preacher the Rev Harold Foote.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service, Rev Walter Seed.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev J Gregory Mantle.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8-30 p.m.—Social Hour.

(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.)

9-15 a.m.—Morning Service, Rev J Gregory Mantle.
6-15 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev E Gearey.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—[illegible]
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev Canon Roberts.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Wandby Road.

11 a.m.—Joint Service (St. Andrew's Church.) Rev Alex S Crichton, M.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service by Rev. Alex S. Crichton, M.A.
Hymns—565, 176 and 52. Psalm 25 4-9.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH.
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm—89 v. 15-18 tune 114.
Hymns—192, 127 and 197.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—119 v. 33 tune 167
Hymns—189, 308 2nd tune and 197.
Anthem—No. 10.
Collection for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
Hymns—217, 53 and 283.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—48, 262 and 203.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Tovey.
10 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher Rev Fr Nicholson.
Alms for the Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—15, 321 and 559.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—51, 354 and 49.

ALL SAINTS, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Offertories for Indo-British Institution.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
I. P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 13th December 1902.

1. No. 2 Company, will parade this afternoon, at Mahaluxmi Fort, at 4-30 p.m. for 6-in. B L Gun drill.
Dress—Drill order without Arms, puttles to be worn.
2. There will be a Meeting of Officers and N.-C. Officers of No. 2 Coy, Nesbit Lane Head-quarters on Thursday next the 18th instant after drill.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 13th December 1902.

1. Leave of absence has been granted to No 4682 Vol. B T Wilson, C Company from 18th December 1902 to 31st March 1903.
2. The following promotion will take effect in D Company from this date:—No 876 Sergt H Cassells to be Orderly Room Sergeant vice Tatorda resigned.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 17th to 31st January 1903 both days inclusive.

The Commandant hopes that every member of the Corps will do his utmost to attend for at least six days, consecutive if possible. Two Parades will be held each day, one from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m. and the other from 5-45 p.m. to 7 p.m.

The Commandant believes that these hours will enable members to attend regularly for six days without serious interference with their daily Civil duties. The Co-operation of Heads of Departments and Firms in Bombay has been solicited.

As it will be impossible for the whole of the Corps to attend at one time, the time during which the Camp will be standing will be broken up into two periods; 1st Period 17th to 23rd, 2nd Period 24th to 31st January 1903. The Syllabus of Instruction will be the same for each period.

Members are requested to inform the Officers Commanding their Companies without delay during which of the above periods they will be able to attend the Camp. Cadet Companies will not go into Camp, but will attend Saturday afternoon parades at the Camp.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—32 bales wool and 82 bales goat hair, H O H Hassum and Co; 60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4 bales hemp and 10 bales silk waste, F Fischer and Co; 29 cases Indian curry powder, Merwanjee Poorjiajee and Sons; 15 bales cotton fly, F Fischer and Co.

Australia s—522 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 3,187 cwt myrabellams and 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Bechar; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co; 6,210 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—3 cwt ivory, N Nianey and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Australia s—510 cwt myrabellams, Wagjee Bechar; 2,000 cwt cottonseed, Forbes, Forbes and Co.
Persia s—9 cases Indian condiments, Merwanjee Poorjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Aarvak s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4,000 cwt cotton seed, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwt cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 6,000 cwt cottonseed, Gocaldas Madhowjee; 6,000 cwt cottonseed, Wagjee Bechar.
Caspian s—6,000 cwt cottonseed, Nensee Khairaz and Co; 24 cwt myrabellams and 2,25[illegible] cwt cottonseed, Wagji Bechar

FOR ANTWERP.

Imani s—110 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 625 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 400 bales hemp, Harjee Govindjee; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 4 bales hemp and 270 bales cotton fly, F Fischer and Co; 2,000 cwt maize, 1,000 cwt castorseed, 2,000 cwt linseed and 3,000 cwt gingelly-seed, Volkart Brothers; 5,000 cwt cottonseed and 2,000 cwt castorseed, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

A BARRISTER.—We scarcely think that the columns of a daily paper should be occupied by a discussion of the subject on which you write. We would suggest your laying your complaint before the Chief Justice or the Law Society.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1902.

DELHI AND THE COMING DURBAR.

OPPORTUNELY comes Mr. Fanshawe's book entitled "Delhi Past and Present," for all eyes will be turned in that direction as the year closes. Why Delhi should be chosen for the proclamation of the King as Emperor of India must have perplexed many an Englishman who only England knows. From Mr. Fanshawe's book he may perchance gather the why and the wherefore, and even if after that he adheres to the opinion that Calcutta should have been the scene of the coming Durbar, he will perhaps be able to guess why the Government of India preferred the ancient to the modern capital. If not, he will be no worse off than any one else. At all events, he need not imagine he sees in the choice of Delhi a sign of the times. It has been suggested that Delhi shall be the permanent capital of India, and that the Government of India should be permanently settled there from January 1st to December 31 each succeeding year. But the Viceroy has not yet been nominated, strong enough and unselfish enough, to put an end to the system of moveable capitals, which militate against efficient government in this country. If in England the capital were suddenly shifted to York, three months hence to Edinburgh, to the Orkneys, and to Valentia and then back to London for the season only, what an outcry there would be! Yet that is what occurs not only with Provincial Governments but with the Supreme Government year in and year out, and we sit still and endure it. If Parliament assembled at Westminster to-day, at Lancaster, Newark, Devizes, Dublin, or Perth the laws concerning the confinement of unruly M. P.'s would perforce undergo many changes before twelve months had passed. Yet that is what we must endure. Our Parliament meets at Bombay, Poona, or in the "mountain fastness" of Mahableshwar at the will and pleasure of his Majesty's representative, while the Government of India, more moderate, meets at Calcutta or in the far-away heights of Simla, Government offices, clerks, and staff and office paraphernalia being transported at enormous expense and at no small loss of efficiency. Were Delhi fixed upon once and for all as the capital, Calcutta would cry out, but the interests of both economy and efficiency would benefit. By choosing Delhi as the scene of all functions of magnitude, though enormous expense is each time involved Government practically admits its claim to the distinction on these occasions bestowed upon it. If it be not that Government recognises Delhi's claims, it would have been just as appropriate that the Coronation of King Edward VII should have taken place at Chester, Douglas, Stirling, John O'Groats, or St. Heliers.

Mr. Fanshawe's book is not published with the idea of advocating the claims of Delhi to become the permanent capital. It is published with the view of edifying and instructing the many hundreds of persons who will shortly suffer the inconveniences of a temporary stay in a place where there is insufficient accommodation for them. They will know well enough what Delhi is in a few weeks' time. What Delhi was, Mr. Fanshawe tells them. He also informs them how they may while away the time when the function of functions is over, and they feel bound to stay until after the departure of his Excellency the Viceroy. Mr. Fanshawe had long been desirous of writing an adequate guide to Delhi, and he began to collect notes for the purpose so long as fifteen years ago. He had hoped to complete it whilst he was Commissioner of that division, but distress and famine came in the way, and then "unforeseen events in the spring of 1901" seriously hampered his efforts in that direction, so that the work he now offers to the public is consequently not so complete as he could have wished. But he makes up for some of the defects by the display of paternal solicitude for the welfare of those who may be pleased to pay twelve rupees for his work, by adding a little make-weight in the shape of a leaflet of special information regarding the Coronation and a few things indirectly connected with it, which the prospective visitor will do very well to read. Although the Christmas-tide sun is decidedly hot at Delhi in the middle of the day and makes the protection of a light sun-hat or umbrella desirable, the evenings and the mornings are cold, especially after rain, so he tells us, and visitors not accustomed to live in tents may find it very cold. Specially warm clothing such as would be used in November in England, therefore, should be worn in the mornings and at night; for the daytime any moderately light tweed suit is suitable, such as would be usually worn in an English summer except during the very hottest weeks. This is all very well so far as it goes, and it is to be hoped that it will prevent any visitor from Home acquiring a stock of the fantastic garments we frequently see brought out by visitors so supremely ignorant of India as to imagine it is customary here to go about arrayed in fancy dress costume. Then Mr. Fanshawe advises visitors not accustomed to Eastern conditions to wear a really broad protecting flannel belt day and night. We regret he is not more explicit in his directions and omits to lay it down whether the belt should be worn—as a turban or slung over the shoulder and to the waist, as the riband of an order should be worn, and whether blue is the correct colour for the day and red for the night. Beyond wearing this belt at all hours, Mr. Fanshawe would have our friends who are to stay in tents turn those tents into stables by laying down straw or grass, and doubtless it will be wise to take some little precaution against a possible collapse, since the ex-Commissioner advises his readers on no account to drink water, and considering that the roads are something like a foot deep in dust now, and are likely to be three feet deep by New Year's Day, it will be absolutely necessary to quench the thirst somehow.

Modern Delhi, according to Mr. Fanshawe, or Shahjahanabad as is its proper name, dates only from A. D. 1650. Its title to be termed the imperial city of India rests upon a very brief pedigree. The royal palace was built first between 1638 and 1648; then the city walls and the Jama Musjid, and with them various public buildings erected by members of the family of the Emperor Shah Jahan, and no doubt many palaces of the nobles. The founder, Mr. Fanshawe thinks, can hardly have spent more than five or six years in his new capital after it was fairly established, and his usurping son and successor, Aurungzeb, left it after twenty years' residence and never returned. Till thirty years afterwards, the palace saw but little of the Moghul Emperor of the day, and from then to the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah in 1730, only thirty years more intervened. From 1803, or at least 1806, there was no pretence of Delhi being any longer the imperial city of India, though the imperial dignity of the Moghul dynasty was humanely but unfortunately kept up in certain respects. Further than this, Mr. Fanshawe declares that Delhi really ceased to be an imperial city with the death of Mahomed Shah in 1748, or just a hundred years after the completion of the palace by his grandfather's grandfather, and at the most liberal computation its imperial existence cannot be reckoned at more than 150 years. Then why should Delhi be chosen for the coming function? is a question which will naturally suggest itself. That is, a Dundreary said, "one of those things which no fellow can understand." Except that the first Proclamation of British Sovereignty was made there, and that the King, when Prince of Wales, held a great durbar there, no rational reason can be given. No more inconvenient spot could have been chosen. If the King were to be declared a successor of Aurungzeb as the emperor of ancient India it might be more easy to understand. But as he is to be proclaimed a second time—the first time being in Westminster Abbey in August—Emperor of the India of to-day, a British India, the only really fitting place for such a function is the capital of modern, British India—Calcutta, and no other city in the Empire.

INTERNAL TRAFFIC OF BOMBAY. DURING the year ended the 31st March, 1902, the rail and road-borne traffic of the Bombay Presidency exhibited a considerable increase of activity. The famine, which had interfered with commerce in the preceding two years, gave place to fairly good conditions in 1901; there was a successful cotton harvest, and the season was satisfactory for the cultivation of oilseeds. Consequently there were big increases in exportations of these commodities. On the other hand there was a large reduction in importations of food grains, partly because the exhausted stocks of exporting districts needed replenishment, and partly because the demand within the Presidency had greatly decreased owing to the improved local supply due to the more favourable season. A notable feature of the export trade was the disparity between the weight of the exportations from the Presidency and their price. As a matter of fact they only exceeded the exports of the previous year by about three lakhs of maunds in bulk, but they were worth more by no less than Rs. 2,56,00,000. The cotton importations into Bombay exceeded those of the previous year by 82·2 per cent. and they were, moreover, 78 per cent in advance of the average amount imported. This was due to the stimulus afforded to mill-owners by the fall in the price of the article. There was a decline in respect of wheat of 12·1 per cent., and although this was to some extent due to the importation by sea into Sind of Australian grain, it was principally owing to the better wheat crop obtained in the Presidency during 1901. Other food grains were very largely affected by the return of prosperity to the Presidency. On the other hand there was a big increase, the total imports creating a record for a considerable number of years, and being 122 per cent. over the average quantity received in the Presidency. The season was excellent in the Punjab and that in the United Provinces greatly above the average, and these facts almost entirely accounted for the increase. Turning to exportations it is satisfactory to note that there was a considerable advance as regards transactions in both European and Indian cotton manufactures. The latter increased by nearly 10 per cent. During the year, moreover, about 30 lakhs of maunds of Bombay yarn, worth about Rs. 844 lakhs, was exported to foreign countries, and this gives an increase of no less than 117 per cent. in the preceding year and establishes a record for some years past. The local trade, which formed about 82 per cent. of the total, consisted for the main part of transactions between the Port of Bombay and the rest of the Presidency. Larger consignments of cotton and oil-seeds accounted for a good deal of the increase, but as was the case with the general trade importations into the interior of food grains decreased on account of the abatement of distress. The principal heads of local trade were coal and coke, raw and manufactured cotton, dyes and tans, wheat and other food grains, hides and skins, metals, oil seeds, and sugar.

ETERNAL YOUTH? THE experiments of the Moscow doctor in re-animating the hearts of dead animals are sufficiently startling in the possibilities they suggest, but they do not represent the entire lengths to which scientists have already gone in their efforts to penetrate the mystery of life. The results of recent researches have inspired some daring men of science with the hope that the fountain of life, and along with it the elixir of eternal youth, will not have to wait long for their discovery. The discoveries of an Englishman in regard to the physical processes of life have admittedly brought us some steps nearer to the revelation of the grand secret of rejuvenescence than was previously possible. In the November "Harper's" Mr. Carl Snyder details the advances by which their researches during the last sixty years have brought biologists to the conclusion that life consists of a series of fermentations. This is the solution of the riddle of physical processes; that for every vital function there is a ferment, and the sum of their activities is what we call life. That conclusion of itself apparently brings us little nearer the secret which the scientific philosophers of the middle ages pursued assiduously and hopelessly. But three or four years ago an Englishman named Croft Hill discovered that under certain conditions the destructive action of a ferment can be reversed. Therein lies the possibility for the Faust of the future and for the extraordinary individuals who may desire perpetual youth. If the destructive fermentations of life processes may be reversed they may be also arrested, and the prospect has already proved alluring to some scientific minds. Mr. Croft Hill's discoveries have proved that under the influence of one ferment a substance can be broken up while by the addition of another ferment the broken substance can be restored to its original compound. What biologists are now exercising themselves about is the puzzle of these ferments, which are compounded of water, air, and carbon, but how they are put together has yet defied inquiry. This riddle, however, may not baffle research for long, and the next step then will be the manufacture of life in the chemical laboratory. Mr. Snyder discussing the developments of the new conception of life here indicated joins his imagination to the dreams of other scientists who believe that perhaps all the processes of life are reversible, and that the grown man may become as a little child in a literal sense; that death may be arrested, old age prevented, and youth preserved. If we add to the preservation of youth by reversible fermentation Dr. Kuliapko's method of heart re-animation in case of accidents, we should be at last assured of immortal juvenescence. That consummation may not be entirely satisfactory, and it is to be presumed that those who desire the destructive processes to continue their work will not in the days to come be accused of suicide. The alternative to destruction by old age, however, appears to resolve itself into reversion to primordial protoplasm, for, says Mr. Snyder, recent biological discoveries "give earnest of the day when the action of the cellular ferments may be reversed at will. The fabric they have reared would go down piece by piece, the separate parts shrink, coalesce, decrease, until, perhaps, naught remained save a formless clot of jelly-like stuff—the jelly of life!" There is much virtue in the word perhaps, and at any rate we have some distance to travel before we attain the beginning of reversible processes.

MINERALS IN BENGAL. MR. F. A. GAIT's report on the census of Bengal is essentially a practical compilation. The results of the census are preceded by a valuable description of the Province which provides a mass of information in a form probably more accessible and accurate than can be obtained elsewhere. When attention is being directed to the development of India's natural resources it is interesting to note that the coal fields of Bengal are estimated to contain 1,500 million tons of coal. This vast source of supply is still largely waiting to be worked, albeit coal mining in the Province is every year becoming more extensive. Thirty years ago there were only forty-six mines being worked, but by 1900 the number had risen to 280, producing nearly five million tons of coal. With the construction of new lines of railway the Bengal coal fields will in the future show a much more rapid rate of development. Upon the opening up of hitherto unexploited areas and the quality of the coal found for coking purposes depends, too, the future of the iron ore industry. Mica is found in various parts of Behar and Chhota Nagpur, and there are numerous mines, chiefly in the Hazaribagh district. In 1900 the total output of this mineral was 429 tons, worth £28,000, the production having quadrupled in ten years. Soapstone, saltpetre, Fuller's earth, granite, limestone, sandstone, laterite, and slate are also found in Bengal though they are not yet greatly worked, and parts of the Province yield valuable brick fire and pottery clays, the finest of which are worked at Raniganj.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has held his first meeting of the Executive Council during the current Calcutta session of Government.

LORD Kitchener, on the conclusion of the Delhi Durbar, will proceed on tour along the North-West Frontier, visiting all the principal military stations.

COLONEL DEANE, Agent to the Governor-General, North-West Frontier Province, is now on tour in Bannu district.

H. M. S. Fox, Captain F. S. Pelham, R. N. sailed late on Thursday evening for Muscat.

REHEARSALS of the various ceremonials and parades will take place during the next fortnight at Delhi.

WE understand that in next year's Indian Budget provision to be made for railway and irrigation works will be on a very liberal scale.

"WORK, and not so many words" have often been recommended as the solution of the Irish Question, and now in the advertisement columns of the "Northern Whig," we find the following:—"The Salvation of Ireland. Drain Your Bogs, Fat More Hogs, Lots More Lime, Lots More Chalk, Lots More Work, Lots Less Talk."

THE Calcutta Indigo season is progressing very slowly. Buyers are prepared to offer rates which are fully Rs. 15 per maund above current London values. This is equal to about Rs. 25 above last year's average rates and applies to good and fine qualities, for which there is a sufficient demand from Russia and Japan to keep prices up.

IN order to put the submarine defences of Karachi on a sound footing, the Government have entrusted the Pombay Government Dockyard with the work of building a new steamer to replace the one now in commission. The new vessel has been named the Miner, and is built closely on the lines of the Muzbey which is a familiar vessel in Bombay harbour. She is 90 feet in length, 18 feet beam, and 10 1-2 feet in length, and is provided with vertical engines designed and constructed in Pombay. The Miner is fitted with a searchlight and the necessary cranes and derricks for raising or lowering submarine mines, and has cabin accommodation for four officers, and space aft for a crew of nine men. When completed she is estimated to cost Rs. 1,05,000.

DR. J. A. TURNER, Executive Health Officer of Bombay, has issued the following hints for the prevention of tuberculosis:—Phthisis, tuberculosis or consumption is an infectious disease chiefly conveyed from person to person by the habit of spitting. The germs causing the disease are to be found in the sputum of infected person and escape into the surrounding air from the dried sputum. Persons sleeping in a room with one suffering from phthisis may contract the disease. The disease may be contracted by eating infected milk or meat. Overcrowding of living rooms and workshops predispose to diseases. The habit of spitting causes the disease to spread. Room in which a case of phthisis has occurred should be disinfected and limewashed. All sputum from infected persons should be received into a receptacle containing a strong solution of carbolic acid. Spitting on the floors or walls should be avoided. Cases of phthisis should be reported to the Health Officer.

THERE are rumours abroad that a large number of prisoners are to be released on 1st January, in celebration of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi. If this is to be done says the "Pioneer" we hope it will be done with discretion. On certain former occasions of this sort cases are known where Magistrates and Police have had to work day and night for months to get the recipients of the Royal favour safely back into prison again.

DR. CUTHBERT HALL, after concluding his course of lectures at Allahabad, has gone on to Delhi. Later on, in January, he will visit Bombay. There is probably no one amongst us who would not find himself a gainer by the matter of Dr. Halls discourses: and if there are any of our clergy, observes the "Pioneer" who have not yet reached the summits of their own ambition in the arts of reading and speaking they would assuredly learn much from an orator whose mere elocution comes so near to perfection that it would be a pleasure only to hear him read a blue-book.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says a movement is on foot in the German Universities to restrict the use of pistols in duels. Meetings of students have been held at Greifswald and Tubingen, at which it was resolved that pistols should, in future, only be allowed in the case of the most serious forms of libel against the members of a man's family, when one of the principals is incapable of using a sword, or when one of them suffers from an ailment which might be transmitted by a weapon directly touching his adversary. A meeting of a similar kind has been convened by the Berlin students.

MESSRS. Oakes and Co. appear to have secured good quarters at Delhi. A Delhi correspondent writes:—"The white dome decorated Exhibition building will shortly be ready, and its restaurant, established in an old ruin, enclosed and fitted up by Messrs. Oakes and Co., in the beautiful Kudsia Bagh, commenced business to-day. Here one can obtain one's meals for Rs. 11 a day—not an excessive charge by any means as prices go, and considering that in it is included the cool and quiet, the freedom from dust and racket, to be found on the green turf and under the spreading trees of the old garden."

ONE is lost in admiration of the French of the correspondent of the "Daily News" who, writing from Birmingham, purports to give the French view of the Peruddocke case. The letter begins as follows: "Mons. l'Editeur.—Voulez vous me permettre d'user les colonnes," etc. Seeing that no Frenchman ever abreviates "Monsieur" as "Mons." That Editeur does not mean editor, but publisher, and that "user les colonnes" does not mean use the columns, but wear out the pillars, it would have been difficult to pack more "howlers" into the allotted space. The practical joker has "got home."

IT may be remembered that last year there was some sharp inter-tribal fighting among the Kuki Khel Afridis, the two leaders being Amin Khan and Boner Khan. The latter was completely successful in the end, as he succeeded in killing Amin and annexing his property. Boner has never been quite certain that the blood feud would not start anew, and his desire was to settle in Afghanistan. The late Amir would, however, have nothing to say to him, but Habibullah has welcomed him at Kabul with some of his followers, and granted him Rs. 400 monthly as an allowance. His Highness has further promised to give him a jagir in Ningrahar, west of Jellalabad, if he will settle there permanently with his family, and has promised land also to all Kuki Khels that will join him. This is apparently in accordance with the Amir's policy of conciliating the Afridis and detaching them from the British Government. He has not been very successful so far, as the more responsible Afridi maliks are opposed to dealings with Kabul.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

HOME.

A DINNER in celebration of the conclusion of the Supplement to the Ninth Edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was given on the 21st at th Hotel Cecil by Sir Donald M. Wallace, the chief editor, "to meet the contributors." Lord Peel, Lord Selborne, Lord Wolseley, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Bryce, Lord Avebury, Mr. E. Gosse, Mr. Hugh Chisholm, and the Lord Chancellor spoke.

Ecclesiastical.—The Dean of Ripon has given the Bishop an assurance that he repeats the creeds because they enable him to express daily Christ as God manifest in the flesh, and he has no other object in life but to take Him into his inmost being, to preach Him as the Saviour of mankind, and to make Him supreme over every part of human life.

Income-tax.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking on the 25th, referred to a suggestion that a reduction of the income-tax might be hoped for. He could not say more than that he hoped it might be possible next April to do something towards the relief of taxation.

Ireland.—Our Dublin Correspondent supplies details as to the serious split which has taken place between the leaders of the United Irish League and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.—The Lord-Lieutenant and Lady Dudley have been taking part in several functions at Belfast.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has granted an application for a new trial in the libel action "L Mesurier v. Van Cuylenburg."—A libel suit brough by Mr. J. A. Linley against the "Syren and Ship ping Illustrated" has ended in a verdict for th plaintiff with a farthing damages.—In the Centra Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Bigham, Mr Penraddocke, of Comptonpark, Wilts, convicted o cruelty to her daughter, has been sentenced to fine of £50.

London.—The Prince of Wales presided on th 24th at a meeting of the general council of Kin Edward's Hospital Fund.—The transfer to th fund by the King of the Coronation gift has enable the committee to distribute £100,000—double th amount of last year's grants.—London Pauperism according to the latest returns, was higher in th first week of November than in any year since 1871.— By a fire on the 22nd in Royal Mint-street, Minoric occupied by foreign Jews, a woman and two childre lost their lives. Altogether 19 lives have been l by fire in seven days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain left Portsmouth South Africa on the 25th.

Mr. John Morley was the principal guest on 21st at a dinner of the National Liberal Club.

Orkney and Shetland Election.—Mr. Wason, w resigned his seat on his withdrawal from the Libe Unionist party and stood again as an Independe Liberal has been re-elected by 2,412 votes, again 2,001 recorded for Mr. McKinnon Wood (Offic Liberal) and 740 for Mr. Angler (Unionist.)

Parliament.—In the House of Commons on t 20th, the Education Bill passed through Committe including a new clause proposed by the Governme providing that when fees are charged in a volunta school the local education authority shall pay proportion of the sum received to the managers. O the 21st the Indian Budget was further debated. O the 24th, after Mr. Chamberlain had answered a que tion as to the case of the Rev. Mr. Viok in Cap Colony, the House agreed to a resolution approvin the policy embodied in the Brussels Sugar Conven tion, an Opposition amendment being rejected b 213 to 120. The Report stage of the Education Bil was reached on the 25th. A new clause, moved by Lord B. Cecil, giving the local authority power t allow special religious instruction where a reasonable number of parents desired it, was rejected by 243 to 57. The debate on the Bill was continued on the 26th.

The Danish Steamer Knud was sunk off the Tyne on the 20th by the British steamer Swaledale, and eight of the crew of 16 were drowned.

The German Emperor left Lowther Castle on the morning of the 20th for Dalmeny, where he lunched with Lord Rosebery. In the afternoon he embarked at Queensferry on board his yacht, and returned to Germany.

The King and Queen travelled from Windsor to Sandringham on the 24th. The King of Portugal concluded his visit to the King that morning and proceeded to Norfolk on a visit to Lord and Lady Amherst.

The Postmaster-General has received various deputations for and against the proposed sale of the Tunbridge Wells municipal telephone system to the National Telephone Company.

The Stanley Cycle Show was opened on the 21st a the Agricultural-hall, Islington, and the Nationa Cycle and Motor Show at the Crystal Palace.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Lord Tennyson has been appoi Governor-General of the Commonwealth, bu accordance with his own wish for one year onl Sir E. Barton, the Commonwealth Premier, spe ing on the 24th foreshadowed proposals for the p ferential treatment of British goods defended tariff policy, and announced various measures next Session, among them a Defence Bill wh would weld the existing irregular systems of various States into one consistent organization.— E. Barton is negotiating with the Eastern Extens Telegraph Company for a general agreement fix rates and displacing the separate agreements w the several States.

Canada.—The remarkable development of North-West is attracting widespread attention. Grand Trunk Railway Company is preparing for extension to Bute Inlet or Port Simpson on Pacific coast.

New Zealand.—The Government have won general election, though the extent of their ma ty is doubtful.—The Rev. M. R. Neligan, vica St. Stephen's Westbourne-park, has been nomin Bishop of Auckland.

St. Helena.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. L. Gall has been appointed Governor.

Somaliland.—General Manning and Colonel Co with the flying column, arrived at Garre the 17th and left the same day for Bohotle reliefs for the garrison and four months' prov Some interesting particulars are given res the character of the country and the diffi of transport. In an affair of outposts, the have lost several killed and wounded.

South Africa.—Lord Milner left Johannesb the 24th for a three weeks' tour in the Orange Colony. The work of repatriation is now beg to be felt in all parts, and considerable progre also been made with the establishment o settlers.—Martial law has been abolished Transvaal.—The Progressive party in the Parliament have issued a manifesto setting fo their main objects the maintenance of the settlement and support of the High Commissio his task, the removal of fiscal barriers, the ref taxation, material development, and a ju sympathetic native policy.—Our Cape Town pondent comments on the case of the Rev. Mr. of Piquetberg, who has been deprived of his in bency because he was loyal during the w Brussels telegram says that Messrs. Fischer, W and Wolmarans will be allowed to proceed Town on condition that they take the oa allegiance and abstain from politics. They been refused a permit for the Transvaal and River Colony.—A Parliamentary Paper has issued, containing correspondence betwee Chamberlain and General Botha as to the Ge "Appeal to the Civilized World."

THE UNITED STATES.

The British Industrial Commission, after v Dayton, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia, r Washington on the 26th, and had a cordial re by the President.

The Miners, it is said, have agreed wi operators to make an attempt to settle the diffi between them independently of President Roos commission.

The Panama Canal negotiations with Co are apparently at a dead lock. It is believ Mr. Hay has reminded Colombia that Nic r still an alternative route.

The Philippines.—Speaking at Memphis last President Roosevelt declared that it was as i ble to haul down the United States flag Philippines as in Alaska.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—A general strike has begun in Ayres, and serious collisions have occurred b the strikers and the police.

Chile and Argentina.—The text of King Ed award in the boundary dispute between Chi Argentina is published.

China.—The evacuation of Shanghai beg Saturday with the departure of the Ja contingent.—The "London Gazette" publi despatch from Major-General Creagh desc the operations in North China since July 21.

Colombia.—The civil war has ended revolutionary leader having agreed to ter peace.

Egypt.—A commercial convention with Fran been signed.

France.—The Chamber has upheld the M of Marine's action in reducing the effective Mediterranean squadron.—There was a disc in the Senate on the 25th on the sanitary con of the army, which the Minister for War ac ledged to be defective.—M Clemenceau is askin Senate to abolish the monopolies enjoyed by no registrars, &c., at a cost in compensatio 951,000,000f.

Germany.—Some progress is being made wit Tariff Bill, and it is believed that a majority Conservatives, as well as the Clericals have to a compromise with the Government.—The peror, speaking at Essen on the 26th, se censured those critics who, he said, were respo for the death of Mr. Krupp.

Turkey.—Conflicts continue to occur betwee troops and the Macedonians, some of whom ar to have been barbarously maltreated. Rai by Kurds on Armenians are also reported.— visional commercial convention with Persia ha sanctioned.

Venezuela.—Our New York Correspondent that the United States Government will not p Venezuela in evading its obligations. Great B and Germany having disavowed all intent annexing territory, the United States will r neutral.

Leprosy.—Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson read a on the 25th, in connexion with the Prince of W Leprosy Fund, in which he held that leprosy the main a food disease, and was most pre where there was a large consumption of badly fish. The chairman (Sir J. Fayrer) said he w convinced that Mr. Hutchinson's theor correct.

Obituary.—Herr Krupp, of Essen; Sir J. burn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; S Roberts-Austen, the metallurgist; Mr. R. M. Judge of the City of London Court from 1859 t Major-General W. J. Vousden, V.C.

The National Antarctic Expedition.—N been received of the safe arrival of the relief ship Morning at Lyttelton, New Zealand.

The Pacific Cable will be open for public t Monday, December 8.—"Times."

REFERRING to an announcement tha Wauchope is buried in a cemetery near fontein, a correspondent asks, How comes his remains do not lie at Magersfontein? a I understand he left written instruct should he be killed he should be buried wit where he fell. By whom was the re-burial ed? It is a point on which there must be to give information.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE VENEZUELA TROUBLE.

ANOTHER CASTRO MANIFESTO

PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE.

MORE NAVAL CAPTURES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

General Ferrer, with 1,200 Venezuelans, is marching to La Guayra, where the warships are lying close to the Custom house.

General Castro has issued a manifesto describing the act of the allies as barbarous, ignoble, and treacherous. He has summoned all States to join in defending the sacred soil.

LATER.

The rest of the prisoners at Caracas have been released. General Ferrer, Minister of War, with troops and eighteen guns, has arrived at La Guayra.

The landing parties from the British and German warships had previously re-embarked after rescuing the British and German prisoners at La Guayra. They passed some Venezuelan troops, but there was no collision.

Large numbers of the population are volunteering. Intense excitement prevails.

With the exception of the "Indefatigable" the British warships have left, it is believed, in search of the rest of the Venezuelan fleet.

The British and German Ministers have proceeded to Trinidad.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The British warship "Alert" has captured a Venezuelan troopship and a Coast guardship in the Gulf of Paris. The captured vessels were taken to Trinidad.

A resolution has been presented in the House of Representatives at Washington proposing that Great Britain and Germany shall submit their claims against Venezuela to arbitration.

SIAMESE CURRENCY REFORM.

Reuter, telegraphing from Bangkok, reports that the Government has definitely refused to consider the claims of foreign Banks for compensation in connection with the reform of the currency.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

AN EARLY ADVANCE.

MULLAH'S REPORTED DEATH.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

A Reuter despatch from Berbera, dated the 8th instant, states that everything is in readiness for an advance.

Garrero has been converted into an advanced base with four months' supplies for a force of 2,800 men with 2,000 camels.

Six hundred of the King's African Rifles are ready to sail for Obbia.

It is rumoured that the Mullah has been assassinated by a spear thrust while praying.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

Officers on leave out of India are not to be permitted at present to proceed to Somaliland.

The estimated cost of the small force sent to Somaliland from India is £18,000 initial expenditure and £2,400 monthly recurring outlay, none of which will be borne by the Indian revenues.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH NAVY,

CHAMBER AND M. PELLETAN.

MEDITERRANEAN CREDITS RESTORED

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The French Chamber has restored the war credits for the Mediterranean Fleet.

THE DEATH OF MR. KENSIT.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

McKeever, Mr Kensit's assailant, has been acquitted of the charge of murder at Liverpool.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE DELHI ART EXHIBITION.

CONSTITUTION OF A COMMITTEE TO AWARD PRIZES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The constitution is notified in the "Gazette of India" of the following judging Committee for the award of prizes at the Delhi Art Exhibition:—President—Sir Swinton Jacob. Members—Colonel Stuart Beatson, Mr. C. L. Burns, Chevalier O. Ghilardi, Colonel T. H. Hendley, Mr R. D. Mackenzie, the Hon. Munshi Madho Lal, Mr. E. Thurston, and Bhai Ram Singh, with Secretary Mr. R. Arbuthnot, C. S., assembling at Delhi on the 22nd instant.

THE LATE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF FORESTS.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES.

An appreciative notice appears in the "Gazette of India" expressing regret of the Governor-General-in-Council at the death of the late Mr. Hill, Inspector General of Forests, and referring to the arduous task which had fallen to the fate of that officer in organising and developing the efficient system of forest administration in Upper Burma.

THE SERVICES.

On return from South Africa Lieutenant-Colonel Manton, R. E., is posted as Commanding Royal Engineer, Bangalore.

Major G. Williams, R. E., is transferred to the head-quarters of the Director-General of Military Works, Simla.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 12.

Colonel Robertson, British Resident at Mysore, leaves for Bombay on Monday, proceeding thence on the 20th to Delhi with the Maharajah of Mysore. Dewan Krishna Murti left for Bombay via Dharwar yesterday.

LIGHTHOUSES and their keepers on the Madras Coasts are now receiving much more attention from Government than formerly. We read in the Report for last year that the light-keepers were provided with games and books. There has also been a redistribution of the provision allowance sanctioned for certain lighthouses, and arrangements were made to facilitate the supply of good water at Havelock Point, Kagh and Manapad. The question of the supply of a larger scale of medicines and free medical attendance at the more isolated stations is under consideration. There are 32 lighthouses in all.

THE MILITARY MANŒUVRES.

THE BATTLE OF PANIPAT.

THE REPULSE OF THE NORTHERN ATTACK.

SOUTHERN ARMY'S SUCCESSFUL RETREAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
*LAHORE, DECEMBER 11.

A correspondent with the Southern Army wires on the 8th instant:—

The battle of Panipat began soon after 6 a.m. yesterday, the 70th Field Battery from our right flank opening fire at close quarters. They were soon followed by the 30-pounders and 5-inch guns distributed in our main line of defence opening on the enemy's columns of infantry. Rajakharee, a village on our right flank, had been put in a very strong state of defence, and literally bristled with entrenchments of which much was expected, but those on the east of the village were captured by the enemy's third brigade by a well-planned surprise after dawn. This involved a necessary surrender of the village as well, and the infantry of that flank were forced to fall back on the second line of defence.

In the meantime on the west of the Grand Trunk Road the Northern Force, who had captured Kabri on the evening of the 6th and on the following morning, pushed forward now, and drove the Southern Force back on its main line of defence. There the Northern Force was held in check for the rest of the day, and in the evening the Southern Force opposed to them took the opportunity of slipping away quietly.

After the capture of Raja on our right nothing further occurred till about 9 a. m., when for about an hour an attack was made on the north of the Panipat position.

News came soon after from the Cavalry on both flanks that the enemy's main attack was to be delivered on our right flank. Shortly after, news came of the advance of the infantry columns which deployed and advanced in extended order on the east.

The main attack of the enemy was now launched on the north-east of the Southern Army's position, and the roar of the musketry became general all along the line. An excellent field of fire was afforded to the Southern Army by the ground which was flat and open, its view being rarely obstructed by hamlets and small clumps of trees, and the certainty of heavy loss to any force attempting to advance over it was very obvious. The Northern Force, however, pushed on observing wide extensions.

The entrenchments of the Southern Force were excellent both for completeness of cover and perfection of concealment.

Colonel Gordon's Cavalry Brigade of the Northern Army had, on the 6th, failed to cross the canal the west, and had fallen back to Kobind. They have stated on the morning of the 7th to again try to effect a passage of the canal, but were again unsuccessful. Colonel Gordon then rode over to the umpires and gave himself up, and said he was obliged to go into Panipat to arrange for supplies as he was entirely cut off from his own, and he sent his brigade back northwards.

On the east flank, Colonel Masaul's brigade early in the day found itself opposed to two Cavalry Brigades of the Northern Force. The 15th Hussars and two sections of the 5th Battery, R. H. A., were sent across from the west to reinforce the line, and with these reinforcements Colonel Masaul held the enemy in check throughout the day on the line of the Dogra Kheru, and prevented them from turning the eastern flank of General Wodehouse's position.

About three o'clock when half mile to the east of the Dogra Kheru, the Fifth Cavalry Brigade of the Southern Force, under Colonel Mason, got information of the advance of the northern cavalry, composed of two Brigades under Major-General Sir E. Locke Elliott.

Mason attacked with the 15th Hussars in the first line, the Central India Horse in the second line, and the Mysore Gwalior Lancers in the third line. An effective charge took place on an open maidan, the opposing forces forming up for the attack at 1,000 yards and pulling up at between 50 and 100 yards. The Southern Cavalry divided and attacked on both sides of the guns under whose fire the Northern Cavalry came. The Southern Cavalry at the same time slightly outflanked the Northerners. These advantages together with delay on the part of the third line of the latter to support the attack counterbalanced the disparity in numbers engaged, and the Northern Cavalry were for all practical purposes checked in the endeavour to work around the right flank of the Southern Army to attack their line of communications.

As regards the Infantry attack which had been developing on the right of the position, the Third and Fourth brigades continued to advance, and succeeded in pushing back the portion of the Southern Army opposed to them until the latter first turned to bay close to and on the northern side of Panipat behind their main line of defence, where the chief umpires, with the approval of the Commandant-in-Chief decided that the Southern Army had succeeded in repulsing the Northern attack, and that in the endeavour to carry it out the Northern Army had suffered so severely that it had to retire 1,000 yards, and was incapable of moving till 8 o'clock on the following morning, the 8th December.

As soon as it became evident to the General Officer commanding the Southern Army that he could not hold the Panipat position longer than throughout the day, he ordered a general retirement to commence, sending back his baggage and heavy batteries with the Reserve Brigade to the next position. Active early measures having thus been taken the Southern Army evacuated all its positions by 5 p.m., and soon in orderly retreat got clear of Panipat. Its retirement was effected without loss, and was covered by a brigade of all arms.

The medical arrangements for the battle were under the orders of Colonel Supple, and appeared to work with the greatest smoothness and were ably conceived and carried out.

WITH THE NORTHERN ARMY.

THE CHECK AT PANIPAT.

A correspondent with the Northern Army, wiring on the 10th instant, at 10 p.m., says:—The Northern Army was checked on the 7th when attacking Panipat. The check had more to do with the question of supplies than to the inability of General McLeod's army to force its way into Panipat.

At early morning on the 8th the Cavalry under Sir E. Locke-Elliot soon ascertained that the Southern Army was making a general retreat, leaving a small force as rear guard. The information was further corroborated by captured despatches of the Southern Army which explicitly said all baggage of the force was to be two miles south of Panipat by 9 a.m., so that the capture of our despatches by the Southern Army was retrieved by General McLeod's infantry the following day.

The Northern Army entered Panipat at 9-30 a.m. without opposition, and moved on at once to Samalkr. A little and very uninteresting desultory fighting took place en route between the rear guard of the Southern and the guns and the advance guard of the Northern Army.

On the 9th an early advance was made by the Northern Force with the same result, namely, our Cavalry kept touch with the enemy's rear guard, but were unable to be assisted by the Infantry and the heavy guns, as the tactics adopted by the Southern Commander did not allow of anything of the nature of an engagement. On the night of the 9th instant the Northern Army camped in the vicinity of Larsauli having marched by two roads.

At 6 a. m. on the 10th information was received that Sonepat was held in strength. The Cavalry were ordered to reconnoitre and report on the enemy's exact positions, whilst a corps of heavy Artillery and one Brigade Division of Field Artillery covered by a brigade of Infantry proceeded up the Trunk Road. The Second Infantry Division was ordered to take up a forward position six miles south of Larsauli with a view to delivering a flank attack or cutting off the enemy from this line of retreat.

The First Infantry Division and one brigade of Cavalry went by the western road with directions to draw the fire of the Southern Army and not to commit itself to action until General Collins's left flank attack had sufficiently developed. The distances between the inner flanks of these two Divisions were, roughly speaking, two miles, and this space was covered by the 30-pounder batteries, a brigade of Mountain Artillery, the Bikanir Camel Corps, and some Mounted Infantry.

At noon heavy firing was heard on the right, from which it was concluded that the First Infantry Division had most unfortunately committed itself to an engagement without waiting for General Collins to develope his attack. It being, however, too late to check the First Infantry Division's attack General Collins was ordered to take his division and cut in on the enemy's line of retreat.

The First Infantry Division under the support of a strong artillery fire drove the Southern Army out of Panipat, and then retired on the western road being taken in flank about 3-30. General Collins came up when the Southerners were compelled to fall back.

It should be mentioned that from 10-30 General McLeod had no misgivings as to the intentions of the Southern Commander by the position of the captive balloon five miles to the rear of Panipat.

It should be borne in mind that these manœuvres have been robbed of much of their interest, and the strategy and tactics of both Commanders have been largely controlled by the great question of supplies which were practically found to the Grand Trunk Road and its immediate neighbourhood. Generals McLeod and Wodehouse have achieved no little success, but unquestionably the manœuvres up to date have proved far more instructive to and have tested the capacity of the Staff and Supply Transport Corps than either the regiments or regimental officers.

The Northern Army since it left Nizampur on the 8th has suffered the greatest hardships. The long and terribly trying marches in the blinding dust and short sleep have taxed the endurance of everyone, but a wonderful cheerfulness has prevailed in the camps. To-day's operations bring to a close the first phase of manœuvres. To-night an armistice has been declared.

The First Infantry Division with certain changes and the Third Cavalry Brigade commanded by Colonel Francis have been transferred to the Southern Army, and leave on Friday to join General Wodehouse. The Northern Army halts at Sonepat on Thursday, and marches on Friday en route to Safdar Jang's Tomb south of Delhi, the scene of the second phase of the manœuvres.

Lord Kitchener left this afternoon for Delhi.

*Delayed in transmission.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Davidson has been appointed Commissioner of Coorg.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. O'Brien, I. M. S., is reposted to the military employ.

Constantinople reduces quarantine against the Hedjas littoral to five days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. D. Young has been promoted to Major and Lieutenant C. Chauncey to Captain.

Assistant Surgeon A. Y. Pillon has been gazetted Lieutenant for service in China.

The name of Lieutenant Orton, 7th Bombay Lancers, who commanded the escort of the Political Agent from Sind, is added to the list of those mentioned in despatches in connection with the storming of Nodiz Fort.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Elderton to be Staff Officer, Kidderpore Dockyard, with effect from the 1st proximo, vice de Berry.

Lieutenant G. Forteath has been allowed six months' extension of the leave at home.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. Hewlett becomes Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Government of India have sanctioned the survey by the Bombay-Baroda Railway Company of a line from Viramgam to Malia, distance about eighty miles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major P. M. Sykes has been posted as British Consul at Kerman.

Captain Pocock, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda.

The appointment of Mr. Hayashi as Japanese Consul at Bombay is confirmed.

CANTONMENT HOUSE ACCOMMODATION ACT.

Orders are about to issue making the Cantonment House Accommodation Act, of 1902, operative in the Belgaum Cantonment, excepting the Fort.

NEW VOLUNTEER RIFLE RANGE.

A new range for the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers has been selected to replace the one taken up in connection with the Jubbulpore Gun-Carriage Factory, and is to be got into order at Government expense without delay.

THE AUTHENTICS' TOUR.

THE SOUTH INDIA MATCH.

TRICHINOPOLY, DECEMBER 12.

The match between the Authentics and South India started to-day at Trichinopoly on coir matting. The Authentics won the toss and batted first. Chinnery and Hornby opened the innings. Chinnery was caught at point off a bumping ball, but runs came at a good pace, Hornby playing a fine innings of 67. Hayward's lobs again proved effective. Clayton and Aspinall join the team at Calcutta. The present team is playing in great form. The weather is very hot. Scores:—

AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

Chinnery, c Studd, b N Row	4
Hornby, c Gadsden, b Row	67
Hollins, l-b-w, b Row	10
Raphael, c Shoobridge, b Shipley	26
Simpson-Hayward, c Row, b Lushington	12
Tompkinson, c Shoobridge, b Row	24
Kershaw, b Lushington	12
Headlam, st Gadsden, b Row	7
Williams, b Row	6
Ridley, not out	7
Powys-Keck, c Dawson, b Row	12
Extras	28
Total	215

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
N Row	21	0	66	7
Lushington	13	1	36	2
Jackson	2	0	11	0
Richards	5	0	37	0
Studd	4	0	22	0
Shipley	4	0	19	1

SOUTH INDIA.

1st Innings.

Richmond, b Simpson-Hayward	17
Shoobridge, c Hornby, b Williams	1
Richards, c Williams, b Powys-Keck	6
Studd, b Simpson-Hayward	10
Narayan Row, st Headlam, b Powys-Keck	15
Jackson, b Hornby	0
Dawson, c Williams, b Simpson Hayward	3
Lushington, not out	9
Jackson, b Powys-Keck	0
Captain Hubbard, b Simpson-Hayward	5
Shipley, not out	18
Extras	3
Total (for 9 wickets)	88

DENGUE FEVER IN CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12.

The "Indian Medical Gazette" reports that dengue fever, which has been prevalent in Burma, has reached Calcutta and Madras.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 13.

An allotment of half a lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for expenditure this year on quarters for Assistant-Surgeons in stations where lines of the New Army Bearer Corps are located.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Marrett as Superintendent of the Army Clothing Factory, Bengal.

Captain Hewlett, Central India Horse, and Lieutenant Vansasen, 7th Bengal Cavalry, have been nominated to act for the Superintendents of the Hapur, Karnal, and Ahmednagar Remount Depots, during their absence on purchasing duty.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

DECEMBER 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.
Code Addresses should not be used.
Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th December 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	14	40 p.m.	2	43
Teheran	12	1	5 p.m.	...	10
Suez	12	2	p.m.	...	3

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th December, 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	3	32	0	1
„ Karachi	...	29	0	3
„ Madras	...	31	0	6

SCIENTIFIC CONVERSAZIONE AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, DECEMBER 12.

The Scientific Conversazione was opened last night by his Excellency Lord Ampthill who was accompanied by Lady Ampthill and his mother Emily Lady Ampthill and party from Government House. There was a large and distinguished gathering. His Excellency was received at the entrance to the Connemara Library, where the conversazione was held by Mr. Y. A. Jones, the Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Thurston.

In opening the conversazione his Excellency made a long speech, in the course of which he said:—Quite recently Colombo was mentioned as a possible Eastern meeting place for the annual gathering of the British Association. Why should we not try to demonstrate that Madras is a far more suitable place. Here we have not only capable and enthusiastic men of science but also a public which can understand and appreciate the development of scientific research.

PROPOSED RACE CLUB FOR BANGALORE.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening of the United Service Club, Bangalore, to consider the proposal to organise a race club for Bangalore. The sense of the meeting was that the proposed Race Club was not necessary, and that racing could be carried on under present conditions.

THE MADRAS LABOUR BILL.

Regarding the new Planters' Labour Bill coming before the Madras Legislative Council next week the Wynaad Planters Association have telegraphed to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras strongly protesting against the abolition of Act 13 of 1859 and against the introduction of a new Labour Act to compel planters in the Wynaad District to include under the new law every class of labour employed which would mean ruin to such as employed Malabar labour only.

THE ADVENTURES OF A SOLDIER.

CONVICTIONS FOR CHEATING.

BANGALORE, DECEMBER 12.

Private Dawes, the deserter from the Warwicks, was sentenced to-day to two weeks' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 for cheating Mr. Hodson, the florist, by false personation, and to three weeks for cheating Messrs. Barton, the jewellers. In the aggregate he has been sentenced to three and half months' imprisonment on various charges of cheating brought against him.

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

VISITORS FOR THE DURBAR.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer China, Captain T. S. Angus, arrived in harbour yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and anchored off the Cross Island on account of stress of the weather.

Amongst the passengers who arrived were Mrs. and Miss D. Leiter, the mother and sister of her Excellency Lady Curzon, who were brought ashore in the Royal Indian Marine launch, accompanied by Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director, Royal Indian Marine. On landing they were presented with flowers by some Marwari merchants. The other passengers who arrived for the Delhi Durbar were—Lord and Lady Pembroke, Lord and Lady Playfair, Lady A Russell, Lady Salt, Lady Edith K. Terrison, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stuart, M. P., Colonel Sir Howard Vincent, Bishop Thorburn, Lady B. Herbert, Dowager Countess Kingston, Sir Geo. and Lady Mackenzie, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. D. Marjoribanks, Lord and Lady Wolverton, Ms. and Mrs. W. James, Mrs H. S. Barnes, Sir J. V. C. McNeil, Sir A. S. Haslam, Lady Elliott, Lady Blood, Lady Boughey, Lady Edith Dawson, Lady R. Clark, Baroness Adrienne De Greer, Lady Eleanor Byng, and Major the Hon. L. Byng.

WEDDING AT AHMEDNAGAR.

A smart military wedding was celebrated at St. John's Church, Ahmednagar, on Monday, the 8th December, by the Rev. Father Belz, S. J., when Miss Kathleen Murray, daughter of the late Major P. Murray, Bombay Army, was married to Major H. J. W. Farrell Palliser, 75th Battery, R. F. A. At 11-30 punctually the choir sang the Hymn "Sound, Sound His Praises" while the bride walked up the aisle on the arm of Lt.-Col. Corkery, I. M. S., who gave her away. She looked lovely in a handsome dress of white Oriental satin, trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms, and her court train was one mass of rucked chiffon and orange blossoms, and fell from the left shoulder. It looked like a lovely cloud all round the radiant bride. She carried a bouquet of lovely white roses and maiden hair fern. The bride's sister, Miss T. Murray, was the only bridesmaid. She wore a white muslin and lace dress, with pink chiffon sash and a large hat of the same coloured chiffon trimmed with roses and black velvet ribbon. Her bouquet of white flowers and ferns and a gold curb chain bracelet were the bridegroom's gifts. Captain Phillpotts, R. F. A., was best man. After signing the register, the bride and bridegroom walked down the aisle under crossed swords, both looking radiantly happy. Owing to a late bereavement in the bride's family the wedding was a quiet one. The reception was held at the officer's Mess, R. A., when Lt.-Col. Corkery proposed the health of the happy pair. Major and Mrs. Farrell Palliser left amidst showers of rice and confetti, for the Happy Valley, a delightful spot 12 miles out of Nagar, where the honeymoon is being spent. The presents were numerous and costly.

KHANDESH NOTES.

OUR Khandesh correspondent writes:—The principal event of importance of late has been the visit of the Commissioner, C. D., to the district. He arrived in Dhulia on the 26th November. On the 28th he held a full dress Durbar, at which a sanad of Khan Saheb was presented to a P. W. D. sub-engineer for famine work, and two swords of honour, one to a Police Chief Constable and one to a Jahagirdar for good work in connexion with the capture of dacoits. After staying some days in Dhulia, the Commissioner went to Dharangaon, which was for many years the depot of the Khandesh Bhil Corps and the residence of Outram. It is said that Government have ordered the sale by auction of Outram's bungalow which seems an unnecessary piece of economy, and an unwarranted rupture of historical associations. It has, however, been suggested that if this district were to be split into two, it would be possible to make Dharangaon the headquarters of E. Khandesh, and so to preserve and utilize the old building.

The plague has happily decreased though cases still occur, especially in the western parts of the district.

It is not often that Khandesh is visited by a representative of a leading London journal. But not many days ago Mr. Raven Hill, of "Punch," might have been seen plying his pencil in the wilds of Nandurbar. We must hope he will be kind to us when he goes home. Certainly the features make up, and general manner of life of the Bhils may be said to lend themselves to a certain amount of humorous treatment.

The cotton crop in the east of the district has been much discoloured and spoiled by untimely rain during the last few days. As much as half an inch fell at Jalgaon. No rain has fallen in the west, though the sky has been overcast for some days.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia to Marseilles and London:—

Moreland Mr W H
Moin Mr C H
Minnitt Mr J E
Eaton Miss L G
Brander Mrs and Miss
Goodwin Miss E M
Brereton Mr A
Furnivall Miss
Wrey Mrs
Herbert Maj Claude
Sanderson Mr
Orr Mr C J
Wrey Miss
Cruickshank Capt R N
Reid Mrs F L
Bennett Miss E R
Finlay Lt R F
Brander Lt E H C
Rowsell Mr H
Cupsey Mrs and Infant W
Hudson Maj and Mrs
Candler Dr J P
Etener Mr J

EVIDENCE on the charge brought against Shrimant Tatyasaheb Holkar, the nephew of his Highness the Maharajah Holkar, and some of his servants, of murdering an old Brahmin, named Haribhau, on October 12th, has been concluded after nine sittings. Counsel for the defence urged that the case had broken down, and that there was no evidence to connect the accused with the crime. He dealt with the improbability and absurdity of the prosecution's theory from beginning to end and commented upon the unreliability of the evidence and demanded an Honourable acquittal. He criticised the conduct of those responsible for the prosecution. Judgment was reserved.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

MR. MORLEY REDIVIVUS.

Why exactly it should be so I cannot say, but there is no doubt that Mr. John Morley's star is in the ascendant, and without going so far as to say that he may be the next Liberal Prime Minister, there is at the present time no member of the Opposition who stands so high in the opinion of his countrymen of all political views as the ex-Chief Secretary for Ireland. One reason why Mr. Morley stands so high in public estimation to-day is that he does not talk so much as some eminent politicians. His public performances, like angels visits, are few and far between. But although he does not speak often, he always speaks well, and his speeches like those of Disraeli and Gladstone always possess more than ephemeral interest. They are not read and immediately forgotten; they contain matter which affords subject for discussion long after they are delivered. This is peculiarly the case with the fine speech delivered last Friday night by Mr. Morley at the National Liberal Club—a speech that was not only marked by the gracefulness of its diction but by its courage. The latter quality was conspicuously shown by Mr. Morley's generous allusions to the eminent statesman who has just started amidst the applause of friends and foes on his great mission of pacification. Mr. Morley must have known that what he had to say in the palace of luxury and ease on the embankment would not be palatable to some of the more aggressive of his listeners. If, however, he had any doubts on the subject, he was soon undeceived. But this did not deter him in the least, and the result was that before he had finished his eulogies of Mr. Chamberlain almost the whole of the large assembly was on his side. After paying a compliment to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach as a watchdog of finance, Mr. Morley said:—"Let me say a sentence or two about Mr. Chamberlain's mission. ("Oh," and hear, hear.) I don't mean to say a word that I have said about the war, but I have always thought that if Mr. Chamberlain had been at Bloemfontein when they got President Kruger to go down there from his fastnesses up in Pretoria, he at one side of the table and President Kruger at the other, Mr. Chamberlain, being an acute, practised negotiator, would have come to some sort of understanding. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") I may be wrong, but be that as it may, I confess that I regard with considerable confidence his visit—(hear, hear)—and for this reason: in the formidable task of reconstructing that social fabric which was so rashly shaken to the ground—(A voice: "By Chamberlain")—in adjusting the different interests, and overcoming those material difficulties—and perhaps even (who knows?) some of those moral difficulties, which lie much deeper down than material difficulties—I think that we must admit that his fitness for the task which he has had the boldness to undertake is greater than that of any other man I can think of. (Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes.") Let us look. I say this not only by reason of his great acuteness, ability, and power, but from the fact that those persons in South Africa who at this particular stage are most likely to make difficulties will know that Mr. Chamberlain is their master—(hear, hear)—and that he represents the high-water mark of that spirit and feeling in this country which they lean upon, and that if he refuses concessions to their exorbitant demands—if they be exorbitant demands—they may be quite sure there is nobody else who will grant them. (Hear, hear.)" Equally courageous if not more so were his utterances about the mandate theory. One of the most common complaints made against the Government in regard to their Education Bill is that they have no right to bring on such a measure seeing that the general election was decided entirely upon the issue of the war. Not one only but almost all Mr. Morley's former colleagues have used this well-worn taunt against the King's ministers. What does Mr. Morley say: "I don't see how the nation which gave so extraordinary a vote of national confidence in the year 1900—how they could expect that a Government with so immense a majority confided to it and placed under its influence, that such a Government would not proceed to use that majority for purposes which Heaven knows were little in the minds of those putting them where they are." Again, "you cannot limit the authority of a Government when you once give it a majority. May I remind you that Mr. Gladstone had no mandate for Home Rule in 1886. The Tories had still less any mandate for Coercion in 1887, and the present Government had no mandate for war in 1895. Therefore, I do not allow that doctrine to influence my own mind. When you put a Government into power, the safety of the country requires, common sense requires, the constitution requires, that the electors should know what they are doing, and that that Government shall be free to bring in whatever legislation it may think fit."

THE LANCERS QUESTION.

The debate in the House of Commons on Colonel Legge's motion, a week ago, ended a little too late for any comments in my last letter, and now it may seem stale. But I must say a word about Lord George Hamilton's speech. Those who heard it all agree, whatever their opinions may be about the wisdom and unwisdom of the treatment meted out to the 9th Lancers, that it was a great effort. No idea of Lord George Hamilton's fervent, almost passionate, defence of the Viceroy's action can be formed from merely reading the speech in cold print. The effect on "the Colonels" was remarkable. They were in full force prepared to join in the demand for an inquiry, but directly Lord George Hamilton sat down they rushed out into the lobby apparently puzzled to know what they should do. Nobody except Lord Alwyne Compton seemed to have the heart to carry on the debate, at any rate that evening. Some of them have regained their composure, and Major Rasch is foremost in threatening further action. He may, if he is allowed, move the adjournment of the debate. He is indeed full of fight and eager for the fray. "May I suggest," he wrote to the "Times," "that there was nothing in Lord G. Hamilton's speech to connect definitely this regiment with the Sialkote affair? What 'reasonable certainty' may be, we do not know, but at any rate it is vague; and to stop leave for 12 months, order extra duty, and punish men who were 4,000 miles from India at the date of the occurrence seems severe, and unlikely to promote recruiting or popularize the Army. But if high authorities will play to the gallery, and evoke the facile applause of the vernacular Press, by gibbeting a gallant regiment, they must do so. At the same time the policy of Lord Ripon was not fortunate, and I doubt the success of the line now adopted." Next day appeared the following from Captain Clive, M. P., Lord G. Hamilton's Parliamentary Secretary:—"With reference to the letter from Major F. C. Rasch, M.P., under the above heading in to-day's issue of 'The Times,' in which he appears to suggest that officers on leave in England were recalled, the Secretary of State for India has been informed by the Viceroy that only those officers have been brought back who were on leave in India. Major Rasch somewhat savagely rejoins:—"Lord George Hamilton's Private Secretary (Captain Clive, M.P.) would have been better employed in editing his chief's answer of November 17 instead of correcting my letter of November 24. The Indian Secretary stated to the House 'the punishment inflicted on the 9th Lancers is (1) recall from leave of all officers and men.' I suggest nothing but what the noble lord himself said, except that another of his reasonable certainties seems to have gone wrong!" The comments of the Press, so far as the Press comments on the case (some papers leave the subject severely alone) follow party lines with the exception of the 'Daily Graphic' generally ranked as a ministerial organ, which expresses unqualified praise of the action adopted by the Government of India.

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Mr. J. N. Tata returned to England from the United States about a week ago, and this afternoon had an interview with Lord George Hamilton in his lordship's private room at the House of Commons. The Secretary of State for India has, as your readers are aware, taken from the first a sympathetic interest in Mr. Tata's plans for utilising the iron and other ores of the Central Provinces, and he was, I hear, much pleased with the account given him by his enterprising visitor of the encouragement he met with in America. And here I must caution your readers not to accept as gospel all that appears in New York telegrams about Mr. Tata's arrangements. To correct every one the mistakes in the messages referred to would occupy two much space; but I may mention that Mr. Tata has not been personally advised by Mr. Leiter, sen., as one telegram says. Mr. Tata did not meet Mr. Leiter. Equally inaccurate is the statement that Mr. Julian Kennedy, the leading Pittsburg blast furnace expert, has been appointed consulting engineer. No consulting engineer has been appointed, the only appointment Mr. Tata made in America was that of a clever young expert, a Harvard graduate, who has accepted an engagement for six months and will arrive in India early in January. He was specially recommended by Mr. Julian Kennedy, and his duty will not only be to carry out coking experiments according to the process of the Universal Coal Company, but to ascertain the extent of the available ores. For this purpose he takes out with him two diamond drills. The Universal Fuel Company claim to have successfully coked Mr. Tata's coal, and if the same results are achieved by the experiments now about to be undertaken on the spot then the future would be comparatively plain sailing. However, Mr. Tata does not intend in the first instance to embark on any grand schemes involving the expenditure of the large sums mentioned by imaginative New York pressmen. I shall probably be within the mark if I say that the plant with which he will commence operations will not necessitate a greater outlay than some £30,000 or so. Although the American experts are enthusiastic as to the rich quality of the specimens of ore shown to them by Mr. Tata they advice him to begin working in a more or less tentative way. Optimistic as Mr. Tata is his optimism is of a reasonable character, and I need hardly say that he is not responsible for the statement made in the "Daily Mail's" New York telegram that all the iron rails on Indian railways will be replaced by steel "within two years"! I may observe that Mr. Tata was immensely impressed with what he saw of American manufactories and American manufacturers. He has come back firmly persuaded that in the not remote future America will conquer the markets of the world unless England wakes up. Mr. Tata's idea of waking up seems to be that our home manufacturers should remove or at any rate extend their businesses to India in order to cut out America by availing themselves of the cheap labour and other means of economical production afforded in our Eastern Empire. I may add that Mr. Tata leaves town to-morrow en route for India. He travels via Berlin, Vienna, and Trieste, embarking at the latter port in the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperator, and arriving in Bombay about the 19th or 20th December. He hopes to attend the Durbar.

SIR EVELYN WOOD AND EX-PRESIDENT KRUGER.

The only fault I have ever heard seriously imputed to Sir Evelyn Wood—I take no account of ordinary club gossip—is that in his military career he has shown a tendency to a certain form of business, and it was rather a rude shock to read what he permitted himself to write the other day about Mr. Kruger. In replying to something said about him in Mr. Kruger's book Sir Evelyn let himself go in a rather surprising manner. I refer to the following passage in his letter to the "Times":—"Mr. Kruger writes, I took him by the arm and asked him not to be hasty. I reply, I saw Mr. Kruger then for the first time. I did not take him by the arm. As Mr. Kruger did not change his clothes day or night, and economized soap, close proximity to him, was unpleasant." The first or almost the first to protest against this "lapsus" was General Viljoen who, on the eve of his departure to the United States thus expressed himself on the subject:—"I want, said the Boer General, to tell the people of England that I consider a statement like that by a gentleman in the position of Sir Evelyn Wood is a very unmanly statement to make, especially when it is made against a fallen foe by a British officer. It is so unlike the characteristics I have found in your people that it has pained me very deeply. Mr. Kruger is an old man. He is nearly 80 years of age, and the statement about his dirty habits is entirely untrue. I cannot express how sorry I feel that Sir Evelyn Wood has made such a statement, because I know it to be absolutely false. I consider it my duty to repudiate the statement on Mr. Kruger's behalf, and I do it the more readily because I did not agree with Mr. Kruger's policy." Equally strong comments were made in other quarters. One writer suggested that Sir Evelyn must have been the victim of some ill-bred person who had stolen a sheet of his note paper and forged his name. Perhaps, however, the most stinging rebuke was that which appeared in the "Times" on Wednesday over "An Old Soldier." "I had hoped," says this correspondent, "that some one in authority would have given expression to the indignation which I believe every right-feeling Englishman and woman must feel at a portion of the letter written by Sir Evelyn Wood anent ex-President Kruger. I disapprove as much as any, one of Mr. Kruger's aims and methods. He has, however, served his country long and patriotically; he is an old man, and has fallen on evil days. That a man in Sir Evelyn Wood's position should have penned so sordid and ungenerous an insult must cause shame to his countrymen, especially to those who, like myself, hold or have held a commission." To-day Sir Evelyn Wood has made the "amende honorable" in the following terms:—"Being irritated when I wrote by repeated unfounded accusations of dishonourable conduct made by one who was treated by me as a guest for a fortnight at the time with unfailing courtesy, I penned one sentence of three lines which is wanting in good taste. This I greatly regret." Sir Evelyn is to be congratulated on having had the courage to admit his mistake, and it is to be hoped that the incident will now be forgotten.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF MILITARY PROMOTION.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday the Secretary of State for India was invited by Captain Norton to explain why the old system of promotion of colonels of the native army to generals was stopped before the new system was introduced, and what were the special difficulties. The honorable and gallant member also wished to know why for a period of three years officers of the Indian Empire were superseded by colonels promoted major-generals in England under the new system. The reply given by Earl Percy shows that the number of appointments for major-generals and lieutenant-generals under the new system being too few to maintain a flow of promotion, it was proposed, in the interests of the Indian army, to increase them, and correspondence has for some time been in progress with the War Office and the Government of India for that purpose. As the result of an inter-departmental conference, certain proposals have already been accepted in principle which will increase the number of these appointments, and as previously stated the final report of the conference is expected shortly. On one point Lord Percy corrects Captain Norton. Without accepting as correct Captain Norton's use of word supersession the Under-Secretary points out that the first promotion of a colonel in England under the new system took place not three years since but less than a year ago. Captain Norton reverted to the subject yesterday by asking whether, in administering the new system in the native army, consideration would be given to the cases of those colonels whose promotion was stopped under the old system, and who were superseded by colonels promoted major-generals in England under the new system. Lord G. Hamilton replied that the Royal Warrant has stopped the principle of promotion by seniority to the rank of major-general and has substituted in its place a system of promotion by selection. Promotion by seniority has therefore ceased, and, having ceased, no claim can be urged by those who under the new system may not be selected. Captain Norton still remains unsatisfied, and he has drafted another question which he proposes to ask next Monday. He will desire to be informed why colonels promoted major-general under the new warrant which came into force in 1901 have been antedated to 1900, thus superseding the colonels of the native army for three years their promotion having been stopped since October, 1900 both under the new and old warrants.

BILLIARDS.

JOHN ROBERTS vs. W. LAXTON.

AT Watson's Hotel yesterday afternoon an exhibition game of billiards was commenced between Mr. John Roberts and Mr. W. Laxton, the former conceding 1,375 points in 2,750. The champion was in great form. He opened with a nicely compiled 30, and his score having mounted to 62 he put up a magnificent break of 140 made by all-round play. When he had made 135 he lost the white, and he failed a couple of strokes later at an attempt at a fairly simple losing hazard. His opponent who did not seem at all at home replied with an excellent break of 45, and this was his best effort during the afternoon's play. He obtained several chances of running up a decent break, but failed to take advantage of them. Roberts on the other hand missed few chances of adding to his total. He brought his score to 451 by a superb break of 174, including a lot of characteristic top of the board play. Up to this time his opponent had only been able to put together 100, as the result of about a dozen turns at the table. Roberts shortly afterwards made another big break, putting together 141 by all-round play, and following it a second later by 112, failing eventually to screw back off the white. The champion reached his points by an unfinished break of 16, and the afternoon's play ended with the score as follows:—Laxton (receives 1,375), 1,560; Roberts, 801.

In the evening the champion was again in capital form. When the game was adjourned the scores stood:—

Laxton (receives 1,375)	1,974
Roberts	1,751

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULT.

THE M. A. DEGREE.

THE result of the M. A Examination was announced yesterday. Harilal Bhimjee Vora gets the K. T. Telang gold medal and prize; Maneckjee Ruttonjee Davar gets the Jamsetjee Nasarvanjee Petit Zend Scholarship; Purshotum Damodar Boldo gets the Sujna Gokuljee Zala Vedant prize and half of the Bhugwandas Pursho umdas scholarship: Purshotum Lakshmon Dami gets the other half of the scholarship. The results of the candidates who have offered Chemistry will be declared later on. The following candidates have passed:—

SECOND CLASS.

Purshottam Damodar Boldo, Sohrab Jamshedji, Bulsara, Maneckji Rutonji Davar, Gaedo Krishna Puranik, and Harilal Bhimji Vora.

PASS CLASS.

Purshottam Lakshman Dami, Ganpatrai Gulabrai Desai, Edith Seaforth Mackenzie, Dadabhoy Cursetji C. Mehta, Kaikhushroo Pherozeshah Mehta, Dosabhoy Hormasji Wadia, Amritlal Verdhaman Modi, Anant Ganesh Sathaye, Harilal Nimchand Gosalia, and Waman Govind Kanitkar.

THE LASCAR QUESTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

As previously announced, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., gave evidence before the Committee on the manning of the Mercantile Marine early this month. I am now enabled to give an outline of the hon. member's examination. Sir Muncherjee objected to the first clause of the reference to the Committee, on the ground that it assumes (a) that the employment of lascars on British ships is in the nature of foreign competition against British sailors, and (b) that there is a continually increasing number of lascars employed on British ships. As regards (a) he maintained that as British subjects lascars have a common right of such employment like any other class of British subjects if they have proved themselves fit for discharging the duties demanded of them: and that being so, if by their mode of life and other necessary qualifications as sailors they are preferred over any other class of British subjects by owners of British ships, their employment cannot be regarded in the light of unfair foreign competition by men of another nationality who own or owe no allegiance to the British Crown. And as regards (b) considering that according to the last published figures there are 247,000 seamen employed on British vessels of whom only 30,000 are lascars and 36,000 foreigners, it can scarcely be argued that the employment of Lascars is the cause of the reduction in the number of British sailors. It is the non-British or foreign seamen that lead to this decrease. In the last five years, according to official returns, the number of British seamen was reduced by 5,558 and there was an increase of 3,562 in the number of foreign seamen employed. So that if the employment of Lascars was to cease or decrease their places would be filled not by British seamen, but by non-British foreign sailors.

But apart from these facts and figures he contended that the adoption of any measures tending to make difficult the employment of Lascars would be not only an act of injustice to a loyal and deserving class of British subjects but strike a fatal blow at their natural and almost only means of livelihood. And for this reason: The Lascar is a born sea-farer and from a remote period he followed the craft of seamen sailor and fishermen in India.

That was the only craft pursued by the communities of villages and towns situated on the sea coast and riversides, and like the other communities which formed guilds or castes called after the other pursuits they followed, and which descended from father to son, through successive generations, the Lascar populations constitute a guild, the members of which cannot, without sacrificing their economic and domestic privileges, betake themselves to any other than the inherited pursuit. Before the period of British marine traffic, they exclusively manned the vessels employed in the seaborne trade of India both in coasting boats and in ocean voyages. With the advent of the British vessels, which gradually replaced the old country craft, they were employed on the former. So that it cannot seriously be contended that the Lascar adopted a new calling and replaced the British seamen in what was essentially a British industry.

It must also be remembered that in the beginnings of the British marine operations in the East, the Lascar crews gave material help, without which the British sea-borne traffic in that part of the world would have been beset with almost insuperable difficulties, and would not have so rapidly attained the large dimensions it has. And indeed up to a very recent period and even up till now the Lascar's employment in British vessels has been regarded as a necessity. Thus, the free employment of the Lascar is of mutual benefit to himself and the owners of British merchant ships; for while it has preserved to him his only means of livelihood, it has furnished to the latter a class of labour with which they could hardly dispense.

In fact, it was due to these considerations that he was by statute given the status of a British seamen, any doubt on this point being completely set at rest by section VIII of 12 and 13 Vict. C. 29, which enacts "that no person shall be deemed to be a "British seamen &c., &c., except inter alia Asiatic "sailors or lascars being Natives of any of the "territories, countries, islands, or places within the "limits of the Charter of the East India Company, "and under the Government of Her Majesty or of the "said Company." He maintained, therefore, that the employment of Lascars or British subjects cannot be viewed in the nature of foreign competition without utterly disregarding the status fixed for them by statute as British seamen, and also grievously impairing his main, if not his only, means of subsistence.

As regards the conduct, character, usefulness and generally sea-worthy qualities of the Lascar, there is abundant testimony furnished by naval experts and other competent authorities, which, Sir Muncherji supposed, the Committee was fully aware of. The Lascar has been now and then maligned by a certain class of people for reasons into which we need not enter, but the overwhelming testimony which, on the other hand, has been borne for years past by men who have personally seen his work and worth, can leave no doubt in the mind of a fair tribunal of his industry, sobriety, pluck and bravery in time of danger. He is thrifty and contented with ordinary fair treatment, and there are innumerable instances given by impartial observers of his gallant conduct in the face of death.

The whole English Press of India has unqualifiedly resented any aspersions against him and attempts, both direct and indirect, to reduce or stop his employment on British merchant vessels. It has even advocated his employment on men-of-war, one journal very rightly suggesting that 'the man-of-war Lascar afloat will prove quite equal to the regimental sepoy ashore.' The most impartial testimony to the usefulness of Lascar crews is furnished by the fact that the other European lines which would naturally desire to employ the natives of their own countries have been in increasing numbers employing Lascars. And this is an unpleasant commentary on the attempts made in England to strike a blow at the employment of Lascars by men who are bound to them in sympathy and co-operation for mutual welfare as fellow subjects under one flag.

It has been freely stated that these attempts are made under the plea of securing better treatment for the Lascars, and he admitted with regret that there was much truth in the statement. The accommodation, food and general treatment given them on the British vessels on which they are employed are all that they desire. It cannot be proved that they have suffered in physique, their power of endurance, their capacities of willingness to work thereby. If it were otherwise, the men themselves are capable and intelligent enough to demand better treatment, and the Government of India would soon take care to compel an improvement.

The Government has from first-hand knowledge of the whole question made adequate provision for the comfort of the Lascar by legislative enactment, and it was unfortunate that in a recent case decided by Mr. Justice Matthew the provision for space made in a Government of India Act for Lascars was found to be invalid owing to the operation of an Act of Parliament, which technically overruled the legislation of the Government of India. This is inconsistent with the opinion expressed by the manning of merchant ships Committee of 1894 at p. 20. Para. 76 of their Report, where they state: "In view of the limited scope of our enquiry we do not deem it advisable to do more in connection with the Lascar question, than give the above summary of facts, and point out that as the men are well shipped in India, the matter would appear to come under the cognizance of the Indian Government, who are now engaged in adapting the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 to Indian requirements."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—Nov. 23.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major W M Cubitt, B
Capt W T Moehlbiney, B
Lieut J Peters, 10th B Lancers
Mr H W C Carnduff, B Cov
Mr W P Brodie, B
Mr W B Brockwell, B
Mr H F P Tullock, B
Mr J Patch B
Mr G Savielle, B
Lieut W F F Thompson, 4th PI
Lieut Gen Sir G Luck KCB
Lieut Col W J R Wickham, ISC
Capt H C Holman, DSO, ISC
Major R W Falcon, 4th Sikhs
Lieut G H Roger, 11th Rajpoots

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Vet Capt H M Maxwell, B furl 10 Dec to 1903
Mr W S Hamilton, B Cov, furl to Jan 6 1903
Mr B C S n B Cov 1 week's furl
Mr A E Harward, B, 2 mo and 7 days' furl
Mr A Dinwiddie, B, 6 mo MC
Mr A W N Pope, B, furl to March 31, 1903
Mr A W Foord, B, 3 mo furl
Capt H Costley, 5th M I 2 mo MC
Mr A Thompson, M Cov, 3 mo MC
Mr G H Cross, B, 6 mo MC
Capt H W Berthon, ISC, 2 mo MC
Capt E A R Howel, ISC, 2 mo MC
Capt A R Burlton, ISC, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt A G B Turner, 13th B Lancers
Capt D H McNeile, 19th B Lancers
Capt C H Bowen, B
Capt A D Macpherson, B
Capt D W Sutherland, IMS B
Vet Capt H M Maxwell, B
Mr B C Sen, B Cov
Mr A E Harward, B Cov
Mr W C Stenton, B
Mr H Whitelson, B
Mr R Maiden, B
Mr H Mayston, B
Mr E J Rossiter, B
Mr A C Walker, B
Mr W Sullivan, B
Mr A C Currie, B
Mr P S V Fitzgerald, B
Mr J V Cooke, B
Second Lieut V Coates, 29th PI
Capt De C Ireland, 36th Sikhs
Capt C A E O'Meara, ISC
Lieut R C Goodfellow, Central India Horse
Lieut W Thomas, Indian Ordnance Dept

SIR M. M. BHOWNAGGREE, M. P., arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the mail steamer China. On his landing at the Ballard Pier he was received by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. K.N. Kabraji, Mr. R. D. Sethna, Mr. Mervanjee Fardunjee Murzban, Khan Bahadur Darasha Ratanjee Chichgar, Mr. Nanabhoy R. Chichgar, and a number of Mahomedan gentlemen. Sir Muncherjee will stay in Bombay for two or three days, and then will proceed to Bhownagar where he will accompany the Maharajah of Bhownagar to the Delhi Durbar.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Cathedral High School took place last evening at the Town Hall, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presiding. Her Excellency, Lady Northcote, distributed the prizes and there was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. Her Excellency accompanied by an A.-D-C. arrived at 5-30 p. m. and was received at the entrance by the Hon. Mr. Batty, the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, and the Rev. F. N. Hill. The children gave an exhibition of hoop and gun drills, and some capital songs which were much appreciated and elicited loud applause from those present.

Her Excellency having distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, the report of the past year, from which we take the following extracts, was taken as read :—

THE REPORT.

Boys' School—The average number on the rolls show a slight increase over last year. The number at the end of the school year was 162. The staff is now both efficient and complete. The selections to fill up the vacancies have proved entirely successful. The result is already apparent in the general good work of the School, which will probably be more marked next year. The music is still under the able care of Mr. Edgar Faulkner. We regret to record the death of Mr. James, who was for many years one of our most valued assistants. Both Schools have received regular religious instruction during the year, the Cathedral Chaplains taking part with the teachers of the various standards in this very important part of education. Mr. Gundry, Chaplain of Parel, who kindly examined the children in their religious knowledge, was pleased with the results, but found the girls did better than the boys. The School was inspected in November by Mr. Prior, Inspector, C. D. His report to Government was exceedingly satisfactory. One boy passed the Matriculation Examination. He has since entered the Elphinstone College. The school has again been successful in gaining two Government sholarships. As the Girls' School also won a scholarship, half the number of scholarships were awarded to our schools. The Cadet Company has now been re-organized and placed under the care of Colour Sergt. Harris. It still holds, as it has held for many years, the distinction of being the best shooting Company of Cadets. In the Rifle Association's Cadet Companies' Team Competitions they were not as successful as in former years. For nearly twelve years the first prize and frequently the second also have been gained by our Cadets. This year they lost the first prize by a single point, but secured the second. The cricket season has been only fairly successful. The First Eleven played nineteen matches; of these they won eleven and drew two. In the Bombay High Schools' Athletic Association the school was again very successful. They won the Tata Athletic Shield again with a still larger number of marks than last year. In the Junior Hockey Tournament, the school again won the Aga Khan Cup. The Head Master wishes to thank his colleagues for their work and zealous help throughout the year. To Miss Crawford, and Messrs. Lazarus, Harris and Dalby his special thanks are due for the 'Coaching' of the boys for the Scholarship Examinations.

Girls' Schools—The number on the rolls is 120, and the average attendance has been 98. Mr. Mayne, Educational Inspector, C. D., inspected the school in October and reports :—I examined each of the standards in two or three heads and was very pleased with the results of my inspection. The Infants and Preparatory classes are being successfully taught on the Kinder Garten system. The whole school struck me as a very good one in every respect. The discipline was excellent and the arrangements for the well being of the students all that could be desired. The latter seemed all bright and happy and the management is to be congratulated on general efficiency.

Mrs. Merret kindly examined the needle work and writes :—" In some of the standards it was rather a difficult matter, and I had to examine and re-examine, to see which had really done the best. I have to congratulate the Sister and her staff on the way all the work has been done. I was much pleased with all the work, and only wished I could have awarded a prize to each girl, for I felt certain they had all spent a long time in endeavouring to do their best." Her Excellency Lady Northcote has graciously presented prizes for harmony, sight-reading (in music) and needlework. The Sister-in-charge desires to thank the staff, including Mr. Wagle, (Pandit) Mr. Parak (French Master) and Mr. Fernandes (Drawing Master) for their zealous and conscientious work throughout the year.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said he was sure that after the very erratic monsoon weather they had had for the past day or two it must be a great relief to them all to come to such a scene of brightness and sunshine, which radiated from so many happy faces that shone round them. He was sure he was only voicing the sense of the meeting, if he said that the brightness and the sunshine had been greatly enhanced by the graceful presence there that night of her Excellency Lady Northcote—(Applause)—who had all along taken a kindly interest in the welfare of the school and distributed such a mass of prizes, a large proportion of which, it seemed to him, she had given herself. The school, he was sorry to say, had to undergo a season of storm and depression. During the plague its numbers fell off considerably. He understood that in normal years the average attendance of girls used to be 190 and of the boys [illegible] but during the plague the attendance of girls fell to [illegible] and that of the boys to 75. But now they were thankful to say that the matters had improved and the ordinary attendance of the girls had risen to [illegible] and that of the boys to 162, so that the school might be congratulated on having weathered the storm so well. He thought also that their congratulations were due to Mr. Savage and all his staff for the wonderful success of their efforts to keep up and increase the reputation of the school. (Applause). He did not think anybody there would have failed to be struck by the excellent tone and the general bearing both of girls and boys and the very sweet ways in which they went through various exercises. (Applause). They [illegible] not omit to mention the "guardian" angel—Sisters of all Saints (applause)—and Mr. Hill and his colleagues from the Cathedral, who were, as they were always watching over the interests of the school with a guardian angel's care. The chairman then exhorted the pupils on the necessity of joint efforts, patience and perseverance as a means of attaining success in their life and appealed to the parents for their co-operation in training their children. In concluding his remarks he wished the children a merry Christmas and a happy new year. (Applause)

On the motion of the Venerable Archdeacon Scott a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to her Excellency Lady Northcote for gracing the assembly and giving away the prizes and to the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty for his kindness in presiding at the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

THE OPERATIONS IN CHINA,

OFFICERS' SERVICES.

The "London Gazette" of Friday (November 21st) contains a despatch received by the Secretary of State for India from Major-General O'Moore Creagh, V. C., commanding the British contingent of the China Force, on the field operations of the force in North China since July 21, 1901, on which date he took over the command from Lieutenant-General Sir A. Gaselee, up to the date of the reduction which was completed on September 20, 1902. After describing the constitution of the British Force after the reduction in the autumn of last year, following upon the evacuation of Peking, Major-General Creagh describes the work of the force, mentioning the services of various officers as follows :—

Of Colonel O'Connor, C.B., Principal Medical Officer, the despatch says :—"To the constant vigilance of Colonel O'Connor, C.B., Principal Medical Officer, and the officers serving under him, in attending to everything that could promote the health and secure the comfort of the men, must be to a great extent ascribed the excellent health enjoyed by both troops and followers, and their immunity from outbreaks of plague, small-pox, and cholera which were raging in epidemic form in many districts during the year; while their care, skill, and attention to the sick reduced the death-rate in the force to a remarkably small figure."

Major Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, is "to be mainly credited," according to the despatch, with the suppression of piracy on the Pei Ho river, which had been from time immemorial a standing hindrance to trade. Its suppression was a most arduous and dangerous work, well carried out.

Major Wingate was in command of the Intelligence branch, which has worked well and unceasingly and collected and collaborated many valuable maps and much valuable information. "Major Wingate," according to the despatch, "has been in China since 1897, and has a very great knowledge of the country. He knows the language and is friendly with many Chinese of note. He is indefatigable and takes great interest in the work, in which he has been most successful." Major-General Creagh recommends him to the consideration of the Secretary of State.

Captain Rolland, Royal Engineers, was officer in charge at the destruction of the forts between Peking and the sea. "These forts were in possession of troops of all nations, which rendered the work difficult and required much tact in the officer in charge, Captain Rolland, Royal Engineers, who carried it out most successfully and without accident or controversy.

Captain Picton, Royal Engineers, as Garrison Engineer, Tien-tsin, had "much hard work in dealing with landowners, householders, merchants, and allied officers, and has done it well."

Captain Woods, Royal Artillery Ordnance Officer, has, according to the despatch, "had much hard work in improving mounted infantry equipment and in unforeseen repairs. He has had, in fact, to turn his ordnance depot into a small field service gun carriage factory to meet sudden requirements, and he has done it well. His services have been invaluable."

Captains Harnle and Yamakoshi were respectively German and Japanese directors of the Peking-Tien-tsin-Tangku-Shan-hai-Kuan Railway, and to their hearty co-operation the cordial relations between the railway and all contingents were to a large extent due.

Lieutenant Hall, 34th Pioneers, performed a service which is thus described :—"I would specially bring to your lordship's notice the operations of a small detachment of the 4th Punjab Infantry under Lieutenant Hall, 34th Punjab Pioneers, on December 17, 1901, in which he succeeded in accounting for a band of 15 brigands, capturing four and only allowing one to escape. The fight lasted nearly 12 hours, the brigands being strongly posted in buildings and having unlimited rifles, revolvers, and ammunition, and having to be burnt out. This Lieutenant Hall succeeded in effecting without having a single casualty in his detachment, and was thanked by a special 'Ordre du Jour' of the Provisional Government."

Commander Elderton, D. S. O., Royal Indian Marine, in command of the Marine Transport Department, which did excellent service, is described as "an extremely efficient officer."

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient, and most hygienic of all Soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and eaves the skin in a pure, refreshed, and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 28TH NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer China, Captain F. S. Angus, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 28th November. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Forrest-Brunton Mrs J
Harrison Mr and Mrs J
Gordon Mr Grant
Gordon Mrs and child
Timms Mr E
Bentley Mr and Mrs A
Bentley Miss
Bentley Miss E
Kreis Mr and Mrs H
Theobald Rev and Mrs T and 2 infants
Joyce Mrs and 3 children
Pearson Miss
Ovey Mrs
Ovey Miss
Pembroke Lord and Lady
Herbert Lady B
Beville Capt H
Wilson Rev and Mrs R
Palmer Mr J
Bell Mr R
McNeil Miss
Bird Miss
Wellby Mr D
Wellby three Misses
Brewis Capt R
Sooner Miss
Surtees Mrs
Bayley Miss E
Woolston Miss
Watson Mr and Mrs J
Cock Rev and Mrs
White Miss J
Campbell Miss K
Blain Miss E
Twaddle Miss
Salt Lady
Paul Mr A
Stevenson Mrs
Patterson Mr J
Menzies Dr and Mrs J
Yewdall Mrs and infant
Cottrill Miss
Kirby Miss
Foote, Mrs H and infant
Hincks Mrs
Loving Mr
Walsh Capt W
Cole Mrs
Wilson Miss
Robertson Mr A W
Clegg Mr J
Kershaw Mr
Cook Mr
Smythe Capt W
Arundell Mrs M
Close Mr E
Narroway Mr
Miller Mr
Morton Mr R
Bramwell Major and Mrs
Sabungee Mr J
McConaghey Capt M
Cameron Lieut A
Jardine Lieut C
Canny Lieut J
Simpson Mr W
Malcon Mr J
Westcott Miss
Johnston Mr E
Foole Mrs and 2 children
Bennett Mr
Davidson Miss
Robinson Mr A
Hitchins Capt and Mrs H and infant
Beville Mrs
Harrington Miss
Adams Mr P
Palmer Lieut A
Searle Mr A H
Phipps Mr G
Oosthwaite Mr J
Fraser Mrs
Elliot Lady
Gillett Mrs and Miss
Sutherland Mr J
Nicholson Lieut and Mrs
McMeevan Mr and Mrs
Cant Mrs
Norman Mr J
Burnley Mr F
Blackburn Mr T
Shaw Mr B and Mrs
Reade Mr J
Storrs Rev
Kennedy Mrs
Kennedy Miss
Pringle Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Williams Mr and Mrs P
Lawrence Mrs
Dodson Miss J
Mainwaring Miss
Barton Dr T
Dartsay Lord and Lady
Dawson Lady E
Thomson Mr and Mrs A
Lees Mrs O and child
Hastings Mr
Ezra Mr J and Secretary
Leiter Mrs D
Leiter Miss
Cox Mr A B
Flowers Mr J
Coulter Dr and Mrs
Symons Mr J
Cowan Mr W
Dundas Mr and Mrs C and child
Meikle Mr J
Leftwich Mr and Mrs C and infant
Howard Mrs B
Duff Mr W
Taylor Mr Mrs and infant
Blood Lady
Blood Miss
Harris Col J Mrs and Miss
Lloyd Mr J
Silvester Mr J
Gascoyne Lieut Col and Mrs
Boughey Lady
Thornwell Hon Miss
Fletcher Mr W
Mackenzie Sir G and Lady
Percival Mr
Smith Rev A
Wardrop Genl and Mrs
Mackenzie Mr and Mrs A
Mackenzie Master
Dunbar Mr F
Bell Mr
Bell Miss
Relli Mr E
Hawkins Mrs
Marjoribanks Hon and Mrs D
Slocock Mr and Mrs
Tyabji Mr Mrs and infant
Russell Lady A two Misses and Master
Playfair Lord and Lady
Tooth Mr and Mrs R L
Tooth Miss L
McLaren Sir C
McLaren Lady
McLaren Mr
McLaren Miss
Kingston Countess J
Tenison Lady E
DeGeer Baroness A
Williamson Mr T
Williamson Miss
Samuel Mr and Mrs S
Parkinson Miss
Clark Lady R
Cummings Miss
Wolocotoa Lord and Lady
Byng Hon Major and Lady E
Williamson Mr
Atkinson Miss J
Goslam Mr W
Getty Mr and Miss
Becker, Mr F
Wheeler Mr S
Russell Mrs L
Russell Miss
Moncrieff Mrs
Muir Miss
Brook two Misses
Deak Mdlle de
Culboad Miss
Cavendish-Bentinck Mr
Commeline Major
Thoburn Bishop
Comfort Major and Mrs S
Wilkinson Capt Mr
Montgomerie Mrs and two children
Lushington Miss
Croft Miss
Croft Miss M
Shawe Lieut Chas
Paul Mr A
Cookson Miss
Barlow Lieut C
Dawson Mr A
Daghlin Mr A
Wills Mr T
Alcroft Mr and Mrs
Irwin Mrs and child
Haslam Sir A
Cowper Mr
Stoll Lieut J
Graham Mr J
Shields Mr R
Moore Mr J
Stror Mr M
Mills Mr T
Saythi Mrs and Miss and inft
Bankeer Mr
Shackleford Mr
Shackleford Mr W
Vagan General
Vagan Mr
Baxter Mrs
Thomas Mr E
Selwyn Rev W and Mrs
Barnes Mrs H
Alexander Mr W
Hext Mr R
Vincent Col Sir
Bhownaggree Sir M
Laird Mr R
Young Mr W
Lukin Capt R
Springman Miss
Campbell Mr Mc
Timmins Mr J
Adamson Miss
Thornby Lieut M
Tiobins Mr A
Illins Lieut
Hunter Mrs
Walsh Mr and Miss
Gillette Miss N
Bliss Capt
Henderson Mr
Stone Mrs I
Mortimer Lieut
DuPre Mr W
Lacey Mr C
Schuster and Berry Messrs
Selby Mrs
Western Mrs
Wilkinson Capt R and Mrs and infant
Williamson Lieut A
Bright Mrs
Leslie Mrs
Lee Major
Martin Mr
Savile Mr P
Winter Capt C
Green Mr W
Tulloch Mrs
Price Capt C and Mrs
White Col F
Robertson Mr L
Coventry Mr
Lowe Mr F H
Stoaker Major
Harvey Mr C
Rudd Mr A
Clark Mr J

FROM BRINDISI.

Usher Mr R
Purves Dr R
Russell Mr L
Simmons Mr
Mortenson Mr
White Mr and Mrs C
Cartwright Mr T

FROM PORT SAID.

Nelson Mr
Dawoodbhoy Mr
Hussein Mr
Barker Mr P

FROM ADEN.

Grater Lieut T
Hoar Miss
Bessi Mr

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 39 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram presiding. The following is the directors report:—The directors beg to lay before you the audited accounts of the company made up for the year ended 30th June 1902. The shareholders will be pleased to find from the balance-sheet that the company has made a net profit of Rs. 44,619-2-11 during the above period, and which your directors propose to carry to the Machinery Deterioration Fund. The directors beg to inform you that the new bleach and dye works commenced working in February last, and regret that the result was a loss owing to the depressed state of the market for bleached goods and to the initial stage of the works in question. The certificate of the auditor who examined the stock-in-trade at the mills is attached herewith for your information. The directors have ordered out and put in new machinery valued at about Rs. 2,599-10-3 during the year under report. The agents have kindly given up a sum of Rs. 25,000 out of their commission which your directors have thankfully accepted, and recommend you to pay therefrom a dividend of Rs. 25 per share to the shareholders for the year. Two of your directors Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram and Cumrudin Amirudin retire from the board but they are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The report was adopted and resolutions passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report. Mr. Fardunji A. Cursetji Fardunji was appointed auditor for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 350 and Rao Saheb Hargouandas Sunderdas was appointed stock auditor on a remuneration of Rs. 150. A vote of thanks to the chairman ended the proceedings.

COUNTERFEIT COIN AND THE DURBAR.

A notice has already been issued warning all visitors to Delhi against spurious rupees, and it is certainly needed. The globe-trotter and the ignorant native from the wilds will probably fall easiest victims to the Oriental "smasher," but others may also be sufferers. The general public may not know that within the last year or two a number of counterfeit rupees which cannot be estimated, but which some authorities suspect to be very large, have been passed into circulation in India, the profits on illicit coinage being so great that they have overcome the fear of detection and punishment. The clever mistris of the Punjab are believed to be mostly responsible for the rupees that have been coined and their operations seem to have been highly successful. In many treasuries now every thousand rupees examined yield one or two counterfeits, some of which are very clever imitations of the genuine article. The milling on the coin is the weak point, but this will probably improve as time goes on. This danger of illicit coinage was foreseen long ago, and there were some currency experts who prophesied that India would be flooded with rupees that had never seen the inside of the Government mints. It was even hinted that unscrupulous foreigners might embark upon the business on a large scale, as it would pay them well to manufacture the coins in Europe and smuggle them into India. They could afford to put the full amount of silver into each coin, as they would still have a profit of at least 50 per cent after all costs of coinage, shipping etc., had been met. We are not aware that operations of this kind have yet been detected, but with certain ports in Native States and foreign territory open to the adventurer, it is possible that smuggling is going on. The closest examination of all rupees by treasury officers, bankers, and every one concerned with handling large sums of money is now a necessity, especially as the Indian mints coined several crores in 1900 and 1901. It is these new rupees which can best be imitated, though the professional coiner does not confine himself to reproducing the coinage of any particular year, for he can easily give an appearance of age to the coins that he produces.—"Pioneer."

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As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

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TELEGRAMS HOME.

IMPROVED METHODS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me through your columns to inform the large number of private persons who wish to communicate with friends at home or elsewhere over-sea that the Directors of the Associated Eastern Telegraph Companies are now able to place the occasional sender of social or domestic telegrams to a great extent on an equality with regular senders, who by means of special Codes can and do transmit their telegrams at an actual cost of about a twentieth of what would be the charge for the number of plain words sent if uncoded.

My directors have felt for some time past that in this respect private senders suffer under some grievance. It frequently happens that at some crisis, when they may wish to telegraph, they or their friends have no agreed Code, and that the amount which they have to pay for an uncoded message presses heavily on them.

I may perhaps mention that I drew attention to this matter in a speech made to the shareholders of the Eastern Telegraph Company on the 17th July, 1901. The arrangements have necessarily occupied some considerable time, but my Companies have now arranged, through Mr. R. T. Atkinson of Salisbury House, London Wall, London, E. C., to bring out a Social Code, a copy of which will be placed in each of the offices of the Associated Companies in towns at home and abroad in which they are permitted to deal directly with the public, and the officers of the Companies have been instructed to afford the senders and receivers assistance in coding and decoding their telegrams.

I would also point out that at all stations where the Associated Companies come into direct contact with the public, receivers of telegrams are able to register their names and addresses free of charge, and that to take full advantage of the new Code, this should be done, as the address is often an expensive part of a cablegram.

It may be hoped that as time goes on the Governments at home, in India, and in our Colonies will afford similar facilities at their principal offices, but pending this, I may point out that the sender of a message could usually telegraph it by the ordinary landline to some friend in a town in which the Associated Companies have an office, and his friend could there code it at the office of the company.

I think when the new system comes to be understood, private senders of messages will be able to telegraph to Great Britain at a rate of about six annas per word, when their message is coded, and a public want will be met.

Yours &c.,
J. WOLFE BARRY.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held yesterday, there were present, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsh, chairman, the Hon. W. C. Hughes, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Colonel H. D. Olivier, Messrs E. Gray, W. L. Harvey, C. H. Armstrong, D. E. Wacha, F. C. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, G. A. Anderson and Dr. Viegas.

THE WELL AT RAVELIN STREET.

The Board considered correspondence and memorials relating to a well at Ravelin Street, Waudby Road. It was resolved after some discussion that the alignment of the street, as laid down, should be adhered to and steps be taken to close the well.

NEW WATER CARTS.

On the application of the Engineer, sanction was given to the purchase of four new water carts at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

PLOTS ON THE NAGPADA ESTATE.

The Land Committee made the following report on the auction sales of the available land on the Nagpada estate:—The auction sale was effected on the 4th and 5th instant, resulting in 21 out of 38 available sites being disposed of. The sites aggregated 12,947 1-2 square yards, and the amount realised at the sales being Rs. 2,01,716-15-5 equivalent to Rs. 15-9-1 per square yard. The report was adopted. After transacting some other business, the board adjourned till Friday next at 3 p.m.

LORD MILNER'S MIGHTY WORK.

MR. JUSTICE BIGHAM ON SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

AT the first monthly dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce, at the Trocadero Restaurant, a discussion took place on "South Africa and Its Future," Mr. W. Garland Soper (chairman of the South African Trade Section of the Chamber) presided.

The chairman, in opening the discussion, said that the Boers were men with whom we had to live and work, and he hoped that such a spirit of mutual forbearance might arise that we should not only be able to live and work, but live and love.

Mr. Justice Bigham said that at the present moment we were all too much disposed to pay attention to politics, and if less attention was paid to party politics at the Cape the better it would be for that country. Those who had become new citizens of our Empire were wise and sensible men and disposed to accept the existing state of things and make the best of it. The Boers were men with sentiments, and they were essentially practical business working men, and he was satisfied that if they were left alone and not irritated by political disputes they would settle down soon to their work and would live happily under the Government, which he was persuaded would be one of the greatest blessings they had yet enjoyed. Lord Milner was doing a mighty work in South Africa, and he trusted that he would be allowed to carry out the scheme of government which he had been planning for years. Whether the time was in the near future or whether it was to come at all when South Africa would form one great political union he did not know, but he was sure that what could be done to bring about the working together of the different countries which we had to govern out there would be done by Lord Milner.

The greatest difficulty with which we had to contend was the feeling in Cape Colony itself. He did not believe that either in the Transvaal or in the Orange River Colony there was anything like the bitterness of feeling that was to be found in the Cape Colony. He had travelled rapidly through both the new colonies, and he had had an opportunity of judging the feeling there towards us, and he was satisfied that the people of those colonies were disposed to accept our rule.

We were now going to send out one of our greatest Ministers as a messenger of peace, and he was certain that when the people saw him a great step would have been taken towards pacification.

Mr. Hawksley, after some reference to the work of Mr. Rhodes, said he rejoiced that Mr. Chamberlain was going to South Africa. With reference to the future of South Africa, they hoped that the day was not far distant when there would be federation. What was really wanted was the incorporation of the five territories into a united commonwealth

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	7	26
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	6	6	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	3	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	6
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	20	17	110
Total plague deaths to date	121,559	101,026	
Same date last year	25	21	94

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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A REAL PICK-ME-UP—"Talk about champagne," said Byron, "there is nothing which cheers your spirits up like a dose of salts." But had he known Hunyadi Janos he would certainly have preferred this, the best and safest natural aperient.

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes :—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes :—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty symptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beachcroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes :—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

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COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India. Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

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GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

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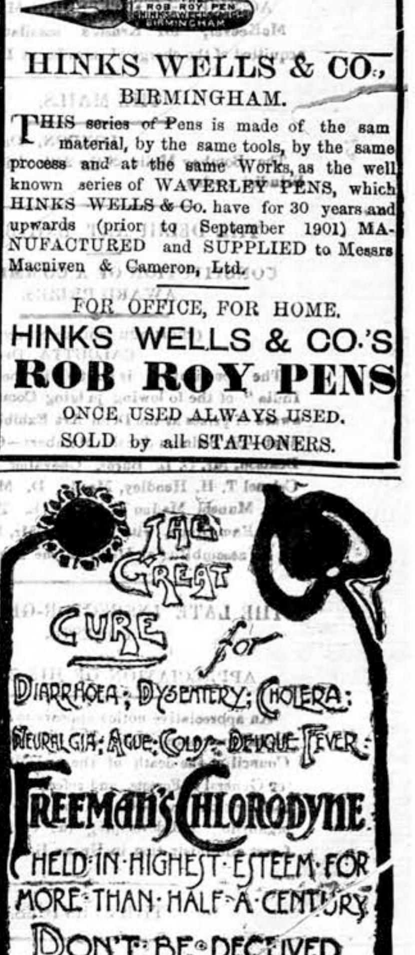
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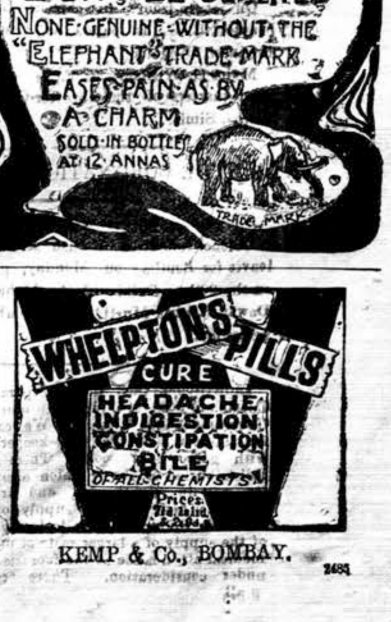

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

LATE BEGINNINGS.

The case mentioned in the House of Commons of a man of forty who is learning to spell at an evening school in Brighton is not without a parallel. There are many instances of the putting into practice of the theory that it is better to begin to learn late than never to begin at all. Queen Victoria thought so, and she was over seventy when she began to learn a new language, and that a language she could rarely hope to use even had she been in her prime and not in her old age. King Edward, at sixty-one, has begun to learn the same language—Hindusthani.

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE MAYOR.

A queer story comes from a sleepy town, not cut of England, which need not be named. Every body knows that the Chief Magistrates, though elected publicly at the Town Councils, are in reality chosen by the Caucus in private, and the name of the coming mayor is known behind the civic scenes long before November 9. It was understood in Sleepy Town last month that a certain Councillor, an active leader in the religious life of the community, was to be chosen mayor, and his friends were quietly arranging to celebrate the event in many little ways. The good people at the little Bethel where Councillor ——— had the best pew, were looking forward to the laying of a foundation-stone, and the ceremony was postponed in order that the Councillor, who was to lay a stone, might lay it wearing his chain of office and covered with all the glory of His Worship. Somehow things went wrong at the Caucus, Councillor ——— was not elected mayor, and, sick at heart and disgusted with things in general, he refused to lay the stone at all!

WHEN THE LIGHT WENT OUT.

It is not many weeks since a busy suburb of London was thrown into darkness by the sudden extinction of the electric light, and the eccentricities of electricity are frequent reminders that we have yet to learn the secret of the mysterious force which is dominating the world. They serve, too, to illumine the dullness of church at times, and a popular preacher in the Midlands has recently had two curious experiences of the humorous possibilities in this direction. Once, when the light went out without warning, the preacher gave out hymn beginning—

> Glory to Thee, my God, this night,
> For all the blessings of the light—

the hymn being a familiar one which the congregation could sing without books; and a Sunday or two ago a similar incident happened in his church. The second case was remarkable. The light disappeared for nearly half an hour and reappeared as the last hymn was reached. It had been chosen the day before, yet the first line happened to be—

> Light hath arisen, we walk in its brightness.

CABINET CHANGES BY WIRE.

Lord Iddesleigh was offered the Presidency of the Council in Lord Salisbury's second Cabinet by a telegram sent to Pynes, Lord Iddesleigh's seat near Exeter, and he wired back declining the honour. A few days before Lord Randolph Churchill had resigned Lord Iddesleigh's seat as Foreign Secretary at the disposal of the Prime Minister, and it was not until he read his newspaper the next morning that he learned that his proposal had been accepted by Lord Salisbury. A telegram in cypher from Lord Salisbury next day confirmed the newspaper paragraph.

THE TORUBLES OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Is the Australian Commonwealth breaking up? Many things in the Empire appear more remote, and federations not only of States but of nations have come into being only to celebrate their birthday and disappear again. Three of the six States comprising the commonwealth have resolutions before their Parliaments urging succession, and though no State can secede by merely resolving to do so in its own Parliament, there is no doubt that great dissatisfaction exists after the very brief experience of the Federal Parliament and its actions. An absurd spectacle has been witnessed in Victoria, fitter for a theatre than a Parliament, and at Sydney the Commonwealth and the State authorities have almost mutinied!

MINISTERS AT WAR.

The trouble at Sydney is as to the control of Dawes Point which Sir William Lyne declares to be the property of the Commonwealth. Sir John See, on the other hand, claims the property for the State, and the State Premier and the Federal Home Minister use graphic language to one another. Sir William Lyne announced that he would send the Federal Army to enforce the claim for the Commonwealth, whereupon the gallant Sir J. See threatened that if the military came he would have them arrested by the State Police. In Victoria the strife is over the management of the Parliament House, half of which appears to be in the hands of the Commonwealth and half of the State. Somehow, because the two could not agree, the electric light was cut off the other day, and no body can say that all these trifling things may not someday cause a crash in Australasia.

LAWS WHILE YOU WAIT.

The remarkable rapidity with which the House of Lords disposed of its work the other day when three Bills were dealt with in thirty-five minutes—one read a first time, a second passed through Committee and reported, and a third amended—might well be taken as an example by the House of Commons. A Grand Committee, it is true, has passed a Commons Bill in half a minute; but when, since Parliament began, did the House of Commons pass three Bills, in half-an-hour? The half-hour sittings of the Commons are as rare as the all-night sittings of the Lords. There are still members who remember a sitting which ran through forty one and-a-half hours, another which lasted thirty hours, and three more which were continued for over twenty hours each.

PARLIAMENT'S LATE HOURS.

Not even the half-day which the House of Commons gives itself for holiday-making each week has escaped free from the attentions of those who prolong the wasted hours of Parliament. At last on one Wednesday the House of Commons has sat until only an hour from midnight, and there have been four Sunday sittings of the House of late years—four Saturday sittings perhaps one should say, prolonged into Sunday; and in the last twenty years the House of Commons has sat altogether nearly nine hours on the Sabbath Day. Forty-six times in ten years the House sat on Saturdays, and in the same decade—from 1880 to 1890— nearly half the total number of sittings ran into overtime, or were, in other words, prolonged until after one o'clock in the morning.

TEN YEARS OF MIDNIGHTS.

No good work is ever done after midnight, a member of the present House of Commons has said, but he has not been able to convert the House to his view of late hours. Here are some significant figures of one decade's late sittings of the House of Commons. In 1880, out of 121 sittings of the House more than half were after hours; in 1881 the late sittings were 82 in 154; they were 85 out of 162 in 1882; 71 out of 129 in 1883; 72 out of 153 in 1884; 60 out of 102 in 1885; 66 out of 120 in 1886; 98 out of 160 in 1887; 28 out of 160 in 1888; 23 out of 122 in 1889; and 21 out of 136 in 1896. The gradual reduction of the proportion of late sittings, it will be seen, began with the change of Government; the Conservative Government taxed the time of Parliament much less than its Liberal predecessor.

EARTHQUAKES AND EMPIRE.

It is surely an interesting coincidence that, within a few days of the Prime Minister's choosing a volcanic metaphor to illustrate the possibility of sudden political disturbances, there should be a serious suggestion of the abandonment of an island through volcanic eruption. Geologists, said Mr. Balfour at the Guildhall banquet, point out certain faults along the strata of the earth—lines of weakness on which volcanic disturbances have occurred, and on which they may at any moment again spread their devastating influence over neighbouring regions. Within a few days just such a line of weakness is causing anxiety in the British Empire in the West Indies, and St. Vincent may, it is said, have to be abandoned in consequence. The British flag has been taken down for many reasons. In Heligoland it was hauled down that it might be set up in Zanzibar; and Great Britain surrendered the Ionion Islands to Greece to please the inhabitants; but it would not be easy to find a parallel for the abandonment of a flourishing town in a British Colony through the break-up of the earth.

HUNDREDS OF TONS OF CHEQUES.

A remarkable process of destruction is taking place in the United States Treasury at Washington. One of the means devised to defray the cost of the war with Spain was the levying of stamp duty on cheques—a plan which failed when Sir Michael Hicks Beach attempted to copy it in England; and the bankers, to facilitate business, discarded adhesive stamps and printed new cheques bearing the Government stamp as an integral part of the design. The number of cheques thus printed ran well on into seven figures, and weighed hundreds of tons; and when the war ended there were still in existence millions of cheques bearing the Government stamp which was no longer needed.

A HERCULEAN TASK.

Nearly every bank in this country was left with an enormous stock of cheques representing a tax which had been repealed, and a way out of the situation was fixed by the Government, which was allowed the process of redemption to go on until the summer of 1904. Sixty clerks are now constantly at work cancelling the stamps, of which two hundred tons have already been "punched" through. Those banks which choose to have them may take back the cancelled cheques and use them, but although the cheques have a historic interest, only a few of the banks have circulated the mutilated drafts. It is expected that the tax thus cancelled will ultimately represent a sum of half a million sterling—all in small sums of cents, and the American Treasury has not before experienced such a herculean task as the repeal of the cheque duty brought about.

Among the numerous candidates for the B. A Degree Examination which is now being held in Madras, there are two Brahmin ladies of orthodox Hindu families, Rukmani Ammal and Srirangammal, both from the Maharanee's College, Mysore. The former has applied to be examined in English and Canarese while the latter has appeared only in English. Though Indian ladies have before this succeeded in taking the B. A. and M. A. Degrees of the Madras University, this is the first instance of two Brahmin ladies continuing their studies up to the B. A. standard. It is, therefore, a matter for congratulation for both the ladies and the Maharanee's College at which they have been educated, that they should have set a worthy example to the less progressive members of their community.

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SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOUR.

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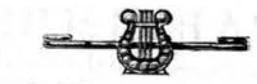

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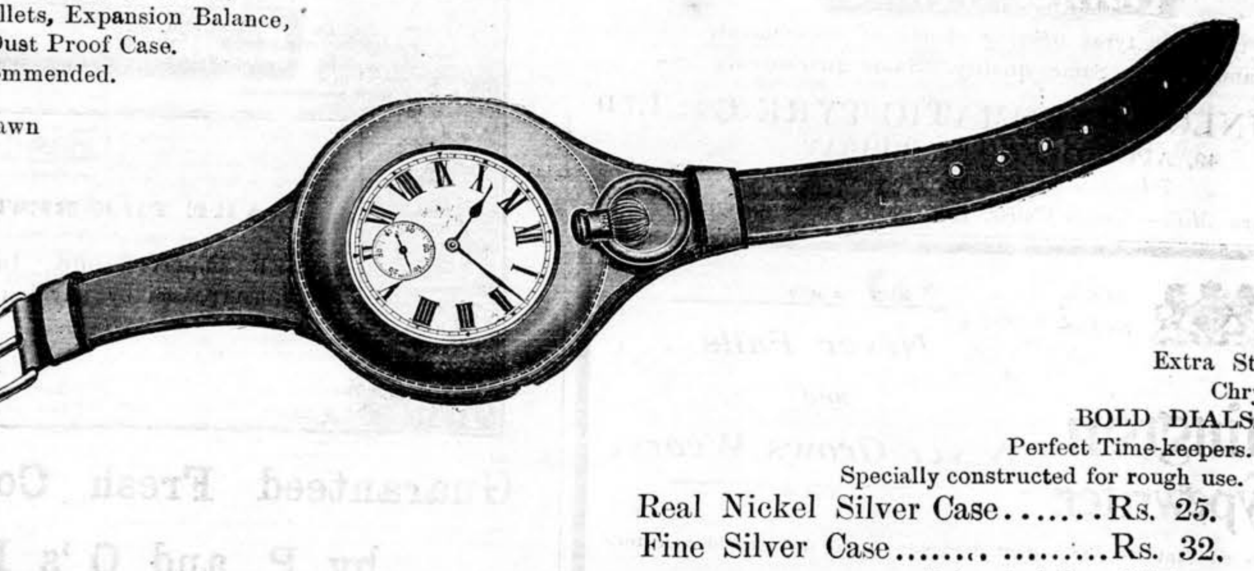

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THE MORAL.

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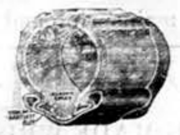

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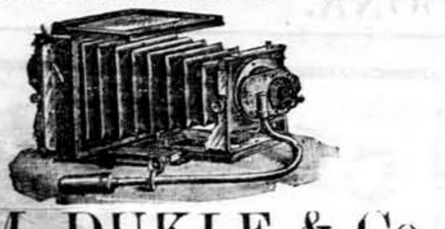

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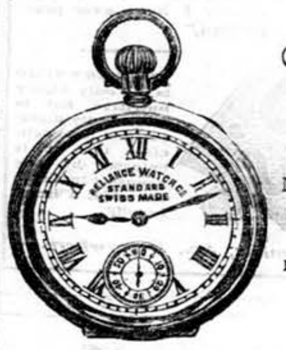
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